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VOL. XXII NO. 119 BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY, 21, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

Socialists Hope To Capture Bombay Congress

Feel A.I.C.C. Did Not Do Justice To Them

MAHATMA SCORES OVER OPPOSITION

Allots Council For Swarajists And Country For The No-Changers

(From Our Special Representative)

PATNA, May 20.

While a majority of Congressmen are satisfied with the decisions of the All-India Congress Committee, there is considerable discontent among a section of No-Changers, while the Socialists keenly feel disappointed that their resolution regarding the future programme of the Congress was not considered by the Committee owing to lack of time.

However, they are jubilant over what some of them regard as the unexpected revelation of their strength and are looking forward with confidence to carrying the Bombay Congress with them. Indeed the increasing support which Socialism is gaining in Congress circles is regarded as remarkable. It has made Congressmen think furiously about the future programme.

While this is the position as regards the Socialists, some of the No-Changers feel that Gandhiji should not have surrendered himself to the Swarajists, as he has done. Their feelings were strongly given expression to at the All-India Congress Committee by Mr. Purshottamdas Tandan, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Abid Ali. Mr. Abid Ali's speech was well-received by them. There was a sharp passage-at-arms between Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Sherwani who both made fighting speeches on either side.

The names of the Congress Board of 25 to conduct the elections were, it is understood, settled by Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviya in consultation with Mahatmaji and will be announced to-day. Apart from Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviya, other members, it is understood, will be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Sherwani, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Khalis-uz-Zaman, Dr. Bidhan Roy, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Aney, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Kiran Shanker Roy, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Satyapal, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Sirdar Sardul Singh, Mr. Satyamurthi, Seth Govind Das and Mr. Munshi.

The Board will meet to-day and settle the election manifesto and other matters.

Dr. Ansari who was to leave for Delhi last night, postponed his departure till to-night and has been working at high pressure so that he may be able to set the electoral machinery to work before he leaves for Europe from Bombay on Thursday.

VICTORY FOR COUNCIL ENTRY

PATNA, May 20.

The following is tre continhation of the proceedings of the A.I.C.C. meeting on Saturday when the resolution on Council-entry was debated and adopted.

Addressing the Socialists Mahatma Gandhi said that, if they wished to establish connection with the masses and work for them, they could not do so through the Councils. They would have to move among the masses. In England all good men and leaders of public life did not enter the House of Commons. First class men remained outside and gave help. Some of them had only a minute to spare for glancing at the daily paper.

TRUST MALAVIYA AND ANSARI.

Explaining the clauses of the resolution Mahatma Gandhi said that the reason why the members of the Board had not been selected was that they should trust Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Ansari to nominate good men who would carry on the work. They might say that, as the Lahore Congress boycotted the Councils, a Special Session of the Congress alone could permit Council entry. Mahatma Gandhi did not agree with this view. He said that the A.I.C.C. could perform this function, especially as they had no time to waste. The next session in October would, therefore, be a normal session and not a Special Session to consider this matter.

GOODWILL OF GOVT.

He asked them to remember that they had met to-day because of the goodwill of Government and that their future sessions also depended on the same good-

(Continued on Page 9.)

Farthing Towards War Debt!

FIERCE FIRE IN CHICAGO

Millions Of Dollars' Damage Caused By Conflagration

CHICAGO, March 20.

A fierce fire broke out in the Chicago Union Stockyard and spread with staggering rapidity, and within an hour a square mile of the stockyard was blazing and the hotel and two banks were aflame.

The fire is now creeping towards the northwest residential district.

All fire-fighting apparatus within a mile around have been pressed into service. Two fire engines have been lost in the smoke of the blaze and the fate of the crews is not known. Ammonia tanks and oil reservoirs exploded with a roar, pandemonium broke out impending the fire-fighters' efforts which were difficult enough owing to water shortage due to a drought.

The residents formed bucket brigades and firemen set explosives at strategic points in the vain efforts to check the spread of the flame. After two hours the situation was most alarming. The police raced the streets warning residents who poured from houses with few possessions that they could load back.

Tremendous relief was felt when it was announced that the conflagration has been brought under control. Damage is estimated to be many millions dollars.—Reuter

HEAVY TOLL OF CASUALTIES

CHICAGO, May 20.

Twenty persons are reported to have been injured and one fireman missing.

Damage is now estimated over ten million dollars.

It is believed that fire was caused by a lighted cigarette thrown down on a hay-barn. Flames did not touch the main packing plants. —Reuter.

AVIATRIX ON WAY TO BATAVIA

SINGAPORE, May 20.

Airwoman Jean Batten arrived here and left for Batavia.—Reuter.

GIRL CHAMPION SWIMMER

Sets Up New Record For Her Age

BANGALORE, May 20.

Twelve thousand enthusiastic spectators cheered Byramma, a 10-year-old Mysore girl, when she emerged from the water to-night after setting up a new record for her age, viz: 18 hours' endurance swimming.

Five judges, sports authorities and medical men, besides a number of prominent citizens watched the girl entering deep water yesterday at forty minutes past midnight, dressed in a plain swimming costume, he tufted head fully covered.

She was fed with orange juice and milk from a feeding bottle every two hours. She received a tremendous ovation when she broke the 15 hour record at 3-40 this afternoon.

Crowds on all sides of the huge tank kept on cheering ever thereafter, until the girl left the water.

The young swimmer did not look fatigued and said she felt as though she could swim for another three hours. She was medically examined later and found to be quite fit and well.—A.P.

BRITON'S BIT TO UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON, May 20.

Surprise greeted the United States Treasury, when a letter reached them from Mr. Martin Finn, Portsmouth, England, containing one farthing on account of the British War Debt.

The letter declared:—

"The Congress says Britain must pay. So as a humble Briton, I am sending my bit. That's all I can spare. The sooner you realise it and wipe it off the slate, the better.

Treasury officials are perplexed how to credit it. The Farthing will be probably added to the Conscience Fund.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S FUTURE PROGRAMME

Will Continue Harijan Tour On Foot After A.I.C.C. Meeting

PATNA, May 19.

Mahatma Gandhi after finishing his work with the Working and the A.I.C.C. Committees of the Congress will resume his Harijan tour on foot in Orissa and continue it for three weeks upto 10th June next, when rains are expected to commence there. During that period he hopes to cover the distance from Cuttock to Kandrapara, Indipur, Jajpur, Bhadrak, and Balasore, about 180 miles in the course of 18 working days He leaves Patna on the 20th by Sealdah Express, addresses a public meeting at Adra during the halt of an hour at about 4 p.m. and proceeds by the same train via Kharagpur. Detraining at Duree station in Cuttack District at about 3 o'clock on the 21st he passes Monday and Tuesday, his silence and "Harijan" paper days at the Ashram in Champapur Hat village, three miles from Byree Station. On Tuesday evening he will do a distance of about 6 miles on foot marching towards Kendrapara.—A.P.

MAHATMA LEAVES ON HARIJAN TOUR

PATNA, May 20.

Mahatma Gandhi left Patna this morning at 6-45 by the Delhi-Sealdah Express to resume his unfinished Harijan tour in Orissa. He was accompanied, among others, by Mr. A. V. Thakkar and Miss Miraben.

Up to the last moment Gandhiji was busy giving directions to Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. and Dr. M. A. Ansari regarding the items which have no yet been disposed of on the agenda before the Working Committee.

Among the subjects on which his guidance was specially sought for by the other members of the Working Committee was the preparation of a list of 25 names for the Election Board which is to be entrusted with the running of elections to Legislatures in the name of the Congress. —United Press.

BENGAL'S REPRESENTATION ON A.I.C.C.

PATNA, May 20.

In view of the fact that the proceedings of yesterday's meeting of the A. I. C. C. were protracted beyond expectation, Mahatmaji could not meet the Bengal representatives last night as previously reported.

It is understood that he will ascertain the views of Bengal in regard to the filling up of vacancy in the Working Committee caused by the death of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta during his proposed visit to Calcutta by the middle of June next.—United Press.

BENGAL COMES IN AGAIN

Leaders Of Rival Groups Heard Regarding Representation On Board

PATNA, May 20.

The Congress Working Committee was followed by Swarajist leaders' pourparlers to settle the personnel of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

The Working Committee discussed internal matters and instructions to be given regarding the next session of the Congress.

Swarajist pourparlers are still proceeding. The difficulty seems to have arisen regarding the Bengal representation on the Parliamentary Board.

Leaders of Bengal groups were called in to place their respective view-points, and efforts are being made to arrive at a formula to reconcile the Bengal groups in the matter of representation.

Swarajist leaders from other provinces were also called in for consultation regarding the personnel of the Board.—A. P.

SEARCH FOR SOLUTION

PATNA, May 20.

The deadlock over the Bengal representation on the Congress Parliamentary Board is still unsettled. The Council of the Swaraj Party meets again at 4 this afternoon, when the question will be tackled with a view to arriving at a workable formula. Meanwhile, leaders are having informal discussions and are making efforts to reconcile the two groups.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE BAFFLED

PATNA, May 20.

The Bengal tangle still seems to baffle members of the Working Committee and the leader of the Congress Parliamentary wing, although leaders have given six hours to devising a solution.

Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. J. C. Gupta were called in several times during the course of discussion in an attempt to bring about a settlement.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi before his departure had approved of the list of twenty for the Congress Parliamentary Board, and later when the whole composition of the Board came to be definitely considered, something like a deadlock arose over Bengal's representation on the Board, in view of the claims of rival groups.

The discussions are still proceeding at the time of wiring but prospects of a solution appear to be hopeful. Another eleventh hour S.O.S. has been sent to Mr. J. C. Gupta and another hour or so may, it is expected, see a successful solution of the question.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. AND BENGAL DELEGATES

PATNA, May 20.

It is learnt that Mr. J. C. Gupta was not invited as a member to attend the meeting of the Working Committee and that he and three other colleagues of his attended the A. I. C. C. meeting on the understanding that four of his group and four of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy's group would be appointed to fill Bengal vacancies. —A. P.

Leaders Welcome Patna Decision

CONTROL BOARD PERSONNEL SETTLED

Plans To Reorganise The Congress Machinery

PATNA, May 20.

The Working Committee concluded its sitting at 11 a.m. this morning, after disposing of some items relating to the reorganisation of the entire Congress machinery in view of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Bombay in October.

It is understood that the Secretariat of the Congress is going to be shifted back to Allahabad very soon, Mr. Raja Rau, the Permanent Secretary of the A. I. C. C. being in charge.

He will get to work immediately with a view to recovering the Congress Office files and other records which are at present under the possession of the Government in Anand Bhavan.—United Press.

UNDER CONGRESS BANNER

Aney For United Front Against Govt.

PATNA, May 20.

Mr. Aney interviewed by the Associated Press said, "I think the lead given by the A.I.C.C. will serve to bring all Nationalists under the Congress banner to present a united front to Government. If this comes about, it will be a matter for gratification."—A.P.

RIGHT LEAD TO COUNTRY

Brelvi On A. I. C. Committee Achievements

PATNA, May 20.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi interviewed by the Associated Press said:

"The A.I.C.C. has given the right lead to the country by making the programme of entering the councils its own.

A notable and welcome feature of the meeting was the emergence of the Socialist Group. It is a pity that no frank debate on the resolution submitted by this group regarding the programme of the Congress could be held."

Mr. Brelvi added that in his opinion, the success of Congressmen in the Legislatures depended on the extent to which the programme of the Congress was based on Socialist lines.

"Apart from Gandhiji," concluded Mr. Brelvi, "who of course dominated the scene, the success of the A.I.C.C. was due to the selfless labour of Dr. Ansari."—A. P.

MAHATMA'S PLAN DEPENDS ON GOVT

Satyamurthi Sees Realism In A. I. C. C. Decision

PATNA, May 20.

Mr. S. Satyamurti said: "On the whole, the country has reason to be satisfied with the resolution of the A.I.C.C.

The A.I.C.C. has proved itself to be a realist body, when it accepted Gandhiji's statement suspending Civil Disobedience for Swaraj except in his own person. If and when he does offer civil disobedience, he will certainly do so in the name of the Congress, but whether he does so or not, depends on Government.

Mahatmaji will not offer this civil disobedience just for the sake of offering it. If Government acting on Sir Harry Haig's unambiguous statement in the Assembly now lifts the ban on Congress organisations and lets them function normally, and if the country responds by enrolling large numbers as Congress-members, and if the Parliamentary Board of the Congress functions effectively and there is widespread response, Mahatmaji may still continue to be with us.

DISTINCT GAIN.

Personally, I should have preferred if the Ranchi Resolution forming the Swaraj Party had

(Continued on page 9.)

FULL LIST OF PERSONNEL

PATNA, May 20.

After protracted sittings lasting six hours, the personnel of the Congress Parliamentary Board was settled. The following will be the members:—

Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Mr. Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, Dr. Gopichand, Mr. Bhargava, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Prakasham (?), Mr. Srikrishna Singh, Mr. Asaf Ali, Seth Govind Das, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Aney, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Shri Prakash, Mr. Muthur Ranga Mudaliyar and Dr. Satyapal.

The following are the office-bearers of the Board:—

Dr. Ansari (President), and in his absence Pandit Malaviya to act as President.

General Secretaries: Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

Secretaries: Messrs. Satyamurti, Asaf Ali, Kiran Shankar Roy and Mr. K. M. Munshi.

The following will be the Sub-Committees of the Congress Parliamentary Board:—

Finance Committee: Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Muthur Ranga Mudaliar and Dr. B.C. Roy.

Propaganda Committee: Pandit Malaviya, two General Secretaries Messrs. Satyamurti, K.M. Munshi Asaf Ali, T.A.K. Sherwani and Mr. Aney.

There will also be Committee to frame rules, programme and draft manifesto. The next meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board will be held in Calcutta on June 15th next.—A.P.

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Wanted Graduates for teaching Science and languages. Apply sharp with qualifications, experience and terms to the Secretary, Charactar Education Society, Anand. 8413

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Applications with testimonials stating age, experience and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts of (1) Professor (or Lecturer) of English, (2) Professor (or Lecturer) of History and Economics, (3) Professor (or Lecturer) of Persian and Urdu, and (4) Demonstrator in Physics for the M.T.B. College, Surat; they should reach the Principal on or before 5th June. At least a high Second Class at the M.A. is necessary for the first three posts. Appointments will be till 31st March, 1935, at least in the first instance. (8340).

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Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram Thomson and Taylor, etc. (7796).

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Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution.—Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert, individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. New term for L.C.C. commences. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2318).

Calcutta Dental College and Hospital, 249|B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three-years' course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins on July 1. For prospectus apply to Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal. 2324.

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Excellent Small-loans Facilities for families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar (2419)

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Dated 14-5-34. 8400

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	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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LEYUA KUNBIS' CONFERENCE

Cultivators' Grievances To Be Ventilated

BHAVNAGAR, May 20.

Arrangements are being made at Dhola for formulating the requirements of the Kunbi cultivators in the Bhavnagar State at the Leyua Kunbis Conference commencing at Dhola to-day.

Besides taking measures against eradicating social evils in the community the Conference will call on the Bhavnagar State authorities to throw open the Patel House at Bhavnagar to sons of all classes of cultivators and to restore it to the high pitch of efficiency it attained under the stewardship of Mr. Venishankar Bhatt.

It will also call on Mr. N. M. Surati, Revenue Commissioner in the Bhavnagar State, to take drastic steps against the moneylenders who are found guilty of charging exorbitant interest on loans advanced to cultivators. The Conference will appeal to the Maharaja Saheb to put off the collection of cultivators' contributions towards the village improvement fund and to reduce land revenue by 25 per cent in consideration of the all-round depreciation of the value of agricultural produce.

Emphasis would likewise be laid on the need for establishing co-operative credit and land mortgage banks as well as other relief measures.

The Conference will also record its protest against the wasteful outlay of over Rs. 20,000 collected from the Kunbi cultivators of Gariadhur in the Palitana State by a Kunbi Bhagat for flooding Bawas.

Finally it will call on the Baroda State Executive Council to extend to Damnagar cultivators the concessions granted to the cultivators of the Kodinar Taluka and to put an end to the collection of land revenue and taqavi dues irrespective of the cultivators' capacity to pay.—United Press.

PAKUR RAJ "MURDER" CASE

"Suspicion Against Benoy"

CALCUTTA, May 19.

In the Pakur Raj Murder Case, Mr. B. C. Chatterji counsel for Sivapada Bhattacharya, arguing, said that it would be a great injustice to let the doctor be committed to the Sessions. The prosecution would say that the totality of the offence would prove that he was a conspirator.

Mere suspicion would not do, the law was clear on the point. He held that the family members had suspicion against Benoy, and so after the pinprick it got about that Benoy had killed Amarendra. It was alleged that Doctor Sivapoda had got into touch with Dr. Naidu, and had letters of introduction from them for Dr. Naidu, but Dr. Naidu had said that he did not remember the name of the person who wrote the letter.—A. P.

Showers In N. W. F. P. And Kashmir

THUNDERSTORM & RAIN IN BENGAL, BURMA & ASSAM.

POONA, May 20.

The fresh western disturbance which is affecting the extreme north has caused scattered light showers in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Associated with thunderstorms there has been local rain in lower Burma, Assam and Bengal, while a few showers occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, west Rajputana, Mysore and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Akyab one inch; Mergui three-quarters; Tavoy and Victoria Point, half; Deshio quarter; Silchar three; Cox's Bazaar and Chittagong one; Dibrugarh, Barisal and Darjeeling three-quarters; Narayangunj Mymensingh and Cherrapunji half; Berhampore quarter; Bikaner half and Cochin quarter.

Forecast: Thunderstorm and rain will increase in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and occur locally in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal and at a few stations in Upper Burma, Malabar, Mysore and North Punjab.—A. P.

CARTRIDGE-BOX EXPLOSION AT RLY STATION

DEHRA DUN May 19.

A serious accident occurred this morning at the railway station when a box believed to contain cartridges of gun-powder, while being loaded in a lorry exploded resulting serious injuries to a coolie and the driver. The police are investigating.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND WHITE PAPER

Hostile Resolution Rejected

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

A resolution submitted to the annual conference of the Junior Imperial and Constitutional League by Mr. Randolph Churchill, the son of Mr. Winston Churchill, on the subject of the White Paper, had a mixed reception here.

The first part of the resolution, which welcomed Mr. Baldwin's declaration that before any Bill on Indian Home Rule was laid before Parliament he would consult with the National Conservative Union, was passed by 210 votes to 159. The second part of the resolution, rejected by 216 votes to 159, expressed the hope that "no one in an official position either in England or in India, would in the meantime, say anything to commit the country to the abdication of duty foreshadowed in the White Paper."

Eleven amendments were submitted to the resolution. Mr. Churchill declared this to be nothing less than an effort to stifle discussion and to muzzle the League on the question of Indian Home Rule.

PACKED COMMITTEE.

Mr. Churchill stated that the Select Committee had been "packed," and that in such circumstances a completely impartial report could not be expected.

At these words loud cries of dissent broke out from the audience and it was some time before Mr. Churchill could make himself heard.

"How can we look for a completely impartial report in the circumstances?" he at last managed to cry above the noise.

Mr. Churchill expressed surprise at the rejection of the second part of his resolution. Last year, he declared, the Junior Imperial League had passed a resolution hostile to the White Paper and he could not see why they should now have returned another verdict.—Reuter.

MAN FROM THE HIMALAYAS

Author Of New Play To Be Acted By Workless

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Mr. Hastings Palmer, an Englishman who lives in a monastery in the Himalayas, is the author of a play, "The Dumb Maid," which is to be produced in London next week. He also takes the leading role in the play.

Mr. Palmer has been in London 6 months, and has collected a company of unemployed actors and actresses to present the play.

"We have no capital," said Mr. Palmer in an interview, "but the takings will be divided fifty-fifty between the theatre and the company."

Here is his own story of his life:

"I was born in Mombassa of English parents, and as a child I was sent to England, but at the age of 9 I stowed away. I was put ashore at Rangoon and sent to school at Bangalore.

"Later I ran away into the jungle and for 12 years lived with primitive people, away from all civilisation.

"At the age of 23 I left the jungle, found there was a war and served with the British forces. I have since been round the world without money."

Mr. Palmer was enthusiastic about the possibilities of the "rich lands now almost uninhabited in the Himalayan regions." His greatest ambition, he said, was to see those regions developed to absorb British people.

He considered there would be ample opportunities there for opening up a new trade by overland route with China.—Reuter.

SECRET MACHINE FOR £10,000 RACE

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Mr. and Mrs. James Mollison have entered at the Royal Aero Club for the England to Australia air race next October for which the first prize is £10,000.

They are to use a specially designed twin-engined "Comet" monoplane which has been specially designed for them by the De Havilland Company.

Details of the machine's engine are being kept secret but it will have a 2,000 miles flying range with a full load and a maximum speed of 200 miles an hour.

Mr and Mrs. Mollison are to fly day and night, only stopping to refuel. They will take turns at piloting the machine.—Reuter.

EARL'S SON BECOMES A LABOURER

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Lord Naas, the 44-year-old son and heir of the Earl of Mayo, is working for £2 5s. a week as a builder's labourer on a "job" in Croydon.

He is known to his employers as Ulick Henry Bourke, and he says he is doing the work because he needs the money and refuses to be dependent on other people.

"I would rather be a bricklayer and a free man than be pushed into a cushy job and be continually under the thumb of other people," he says.

"I have been doing hard work most of my life, and I can stand this."

After leaving Uppingham School Lord Naas started coffee farming in Kenya, but joined up as a mounted machine-gunner when war broke out.

When he went back to Kenya he worked on road construction for a time, but in 1931, finding himself out of a job, he returned to England.

He is determined to succeed at his new work.

"Why not?" he asks. "I am glad to have got it. I do not regret turning my back on 'Society' and squaring up to real society."—Reuter.

TORCH-BEARER OF MARATHA CULTURE

Baroda Celebrates Shivaji Jayanti

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, May 19.

Under the auspices of Sivaji Physical Culture League the Sivaji Birthday Anniversary celebrations were held here. Mr. Hariray Buch dwelt on the life of Shivaji as a Nation Builder and a torch-bearer of Maratha Culture. Mr. Buch explained at great length all the good ideals of Shivaji and exhorted the audience to follow in his footsteps.

Under the auspices of Jummadada Vyayam Shala, Shivaji Jayanti celebrations were held and an interesting programme of lectures and Bhajans was arranged under the presidentship of Nana Saheb Sindhe. Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai, a popular Gujarati novelist dwelt on the historical importance of Shivaji as a statesman and an administrator. Nana Saheb Sindhe described the veteran Maratha as a champion of the Hindu religion and an astute diplomat fighting against odds to maintain the high traditions of Maratha valour.

INDIAN "MAN OF FIGURES"

Tour Of Europe To Study Statistics

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Dr. H. Sinha, of Calcutta University, is completing a tour of Europe which he has made to study statistics.

As a Ghose Travelling Fellow he has visited several well-known statistical institutions and business houses in Europe and obtained valuable details of the various methods of compiling trade and agricultural statistics as well as information about different systems of commercial education. In England, where he has stayed for a few months, with the help of the High Commissioner for India and also the Foreign Office, he worked in the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade, Ministry of Labour and the Bank of England.

Dr. Sinha also studied in the Agricultural Economic Research Institute, Oxford, the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, the London School of Economics and University College, London. He also spent a few days in other Universities in this country, where statistics and commerce are taught.

While in England, he took part in discussions at the Royal Statistical Society, International Statistical Institute, Marshall Society (Cambridge) and the British Association for Education in Commerce and Industries.

He also attended the recent Centenary celebrations of the Royal Statistical Society in London as representative of the Indian Statistical Institute, of which he is joint Secretary.

Dr. Sinha has now left for Geneva, where he will work for a short time in the International Labour Office and in the economic section of the League of Nations before returning to India.—Reuter.

POSER FOR JUDGE

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Was Edward Shanahan, of Midleton, County Cork, alive or dead when he signed his will?

That was the question to be settled by Judge O'Conner at Fermoy.

It was stated in evidence that when he was dying and barely able to speak Shanahan dictated a will containing a number of bequests —including a legacy to pay for the funeral of his brother, who is still alive.

The pencil was put into his hand for him to make his mark. He made it. Immediately afterwards he was found to be dead.

After legal arguments the judge set aside the will on the ground that Shanahan was 'in articule merits'—at the point of death.—Reuter.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 8.)

ation of copies thereof among army and navy would be an offence.

DISARMAMENT

Just as on Land Taxes the Premier had to meet the revolt of the 300 Tories so also had he to met them during the week on the question of disarmament. In spite of several meetings of the Cabinet, the Government was not in a position to make up its mind on its course at the forthcoming Disarmament Conference. Those who had hoped to see an agreement on the part of the Government were disillusioned about such a possibility. It is now freely mentioned that there is no hope for disarmament from the National Government. The opinion of many thoughtful minds is that the present indecision of the Government is the price of Coalition and especially the present Coalition in which the Prime Minister has never been able to lead and is less able than ever to do so now. According to one report in the present situation, Mr. MacDonald's intentions are of the best and he would have the Government relax nothing of its efforts unless and until failure at Geneva is shown to be absolutely inescapable. Those who are against the Prime Minister are led by Lord Hailsham. He and his friends are credited with the view that there is nothing left but to wind up the Disarmament Conference and look to British arms. They do not believe that catastrophe will follow the winding up of the Disarmament Conference any more than catastrophe, though it was predicted, followed the breakdown of the World Economic Conference. A little rearmament—and possibly not that —is all that they foresee. Between the Hailsham school and the Prime Minister's is one which would go to Geneva with no predetermined policy, which would mean, of course, the surrender of any British initiative. Nevertheless, this third school would gladly co-operate on the spot at Geneva to salve anything that can be salved from the Conference. As one of the M.P.s pointed out, it would be a regional air convention after Mr. Baldwin's fashion, an anti-air bombing convention or a convention embodying the few potential points of agreement which the recent diplomatic exchange disclosed. Though the Cabinet has not yet decided which amongst these course it will follow, the one which it now seems certain it will not follow is that of Mr. MacDonald.

SWARAJISTS & THE PRESS

The Swarajists' decision to enter the Assembly has its sidelight in the British Press. We are being humoured from day to day as to the exact motives which actuated the Swarajists to take such an important step. A section of the Press which is opposed to the Government's White Paper proposal has found ready material in the action of the Swarajists. It is urging the Government from day to day to abandon the present reforms scheme with a view to forestall the Swarajists who have pledged to wreck it. On the other hand, those who have pinned their faith in the White Paper are shouting hoarse that Mahatma Gandhi has changed his tactics and is anxious to cooperate with the Government in its White Paper scheme. We are told that the Swarajists' decision to enter the legislature at New Delhi is an acceptance of the principle of White Paper and that Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya is being deputed by the Congress leaders to accompany Lord Willingdon. The mission on which Pundit Malaviya visits London next month is supposed to be in support of the White Paper, denunciation of Churchill-Lloyd anti-Indian campaign and an appeal to the Prime Minister to withdraw the Communal Award.

When the Swarajists took of their situation in the country, Indian residents who have associated themsives with the anti-imperialists of this country also decided to take stock of their situation in this country. A conference was held on Thursday night at the offices of the League Against Imperialism where frank exchanges of views on the Indian propaganda in this country was expressd. It was realised that the Indian Political Group had not been able to do much good work in this country and consequently, those who believed in an anti-imperialist struggle have now formed themselves into an Indian Section of the League. I understand a fresh effort will be made on behalf of this section to invite the Indian National Congress to affiliate itself with the League.

40-HOUR WEEK & CUT RESTORATION

Colombo Labour Congress' Demand

PROTEST AGAINST USE OF FORCE IN TRADE DISPUTES

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

At the first session of the Asiatic Labour Congress held here, three countries, India, Japan and Ceylon, were represented at the Congress and the names of the Delegates present were:—India.—Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Jamnadas M, Mehta, S. C, Joshi and W Frances. Japan.—Messrs T Kikukawa, K Suzuki, I Iwanuage, and E Susuki-Colombo.+Messrs A E Goonesinha, S W Dassanaike, Dr P W S Farnandes.

The Congress was formally opened by the Hon. Peri Sundaram, Minister of Labour, Industries and Commerce, to the Government of Ceylon. The following are some of the important resolutions that were passed:—

1. This Congress requests the Japanese and Indian Workers' Delegates to the 18th. International Labour Conference to press for the appointment of a separate Commission to consider the extent to which the general convention on hours of work and unemployment insurance can be applied to newly industrialised countries.

REDUCED WORKING HOURS.

2. This Congress views with great alarm the present economic distress of the industrial workers in Asia. It holds that the methods of rationalisation, wage cuts and retrenchment adopted by employers have seriously reduced the purchasing power of the masses and thrown thousands out of employment. The Congress is opposed to all economics in the name of rationalisation unless it is accompanied by the reduction in the working hours without reduction in the rates of wages and without increasing the strain on the workers.

PUBLIC WORKS.

This Congress believes that vigorous efforts should be made by all parties, concerned to adopt inter-alia the following measures.

(a) Immediate reduction of working hours to at least forty per week without reduction of wages and drastic restriction of overtime, as a means of diminishing unemployment.

(b) Restoration of the "economy" cuts in the social services and in wages and salaries of the subordinate grades of public employees.

(c) Initiation by Governments and local bodies of carefully planned schemes of public works financed by the use of national credit, as have already been adopted in several countries.

(d) Prohibition of child labour under 14 years of age and raising the school leaving are to that limit.

(e) Legislation for fixing minimum wage in protected industries and also in other industries where workers' organisations do not exist or are too weak to resist the employers' attacks on their standard of life.

STOP INTIMIDATION.

4. This Congress records its definite opinion that the grant of political freedom and the right of self-determination to such of the countries in Asia as are under foreign domination is essential in the interest of International understanding and world peace.

5. This Congress strongly protests against the employment of Police and Military forces in industrial disputes essentially for maintaining law and order but resulting in the intimidation of workers and forcing them into submission to the employers. This Congress further protests against the use of ordinances and other repressive measures for the suppression of political and civil liberty in India and elsewhere.—United Press.

CHILD KILLED BY ADDER

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

One of the rare cases of death from snake bite in England was recorded at Edgefield, Norfolk, yesterday.

Dorothy Margaret Horne, aged 3, was gathering flowers in a field with her grandfather. A few hours later a punctured wound was observed two inches above her left ankle. She seemed well then, but craved for water.

A doctor dressed the wound, but within a short time the child had to be rushed to hospital, where she died—less than 24 hours after being bitten.

Before going to the hospital she told her grandfather that she had been bitten by a frog.

The adder, Britain's only poisonous snake, has claimed several victims in recent years, but treatment saved all except one.—Reuter.

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INDIANS IN FIJI ISLANDS

Bill For Introduction Of Common Roll Rejected

ETWAH, May 19.

Information has been received in the office of the Indian Colonial Association from the Fiji Islands that a motion for the introduction of a system of common roll for the Fiji Legislative Council, introduced by the Hon. Mr. K. B. Singh, member for southern division has been rejected by 22 votes against 2. The three Indian members voted in favour of the motion.

It is to be recalled that a similar motion was brought before the Council in October last by the same member but it was withdrawn at the request of His Excellency the Governor although such a course was afterwards not found acceptable to his people and electorate.

His Excellency had promised that he would forward the whole debate to the Secretary of State for Colonies for his consideration.

It is to be noted in this connection that at present there are only two Indian members of the Council in place of three. They are there against the wishes of their people who have not sent the third representative as yet in protest against the present communal system of rolls. Moreover they have passed votes of no-confidence on these sitting members at public meetings.

The same Council accepted another Bill favouring the abolition of the elected Municipal Council and substituting a nominated body. It is to be remembered that the people of Fiji including Europeans, Chinese and Indians have prepared a memorandum to be submitted to the Secretary of State for Colonies in this connection.—United Press.

L. C. C. TO ABOLISH EMPIRE DAY

New Labour Majority's Move

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The London County Council, which now has a labour majority, proposes to abolish the "Empire Day" from its list of festivals.

For 27 years May 24 has been set apart in London schools as "Empire Day," but now it is to become "Commonwealth Day". This is held to be more in keeping with the modern conception of the British Empire as a Commonwealth of Nations.

With the change of title there will be many differences of observance. A martial spirit will be discouraged in celebrations.

The new day, it is stated, will teach in the schools a domestic love of country rather than any attitude of racial superiority or a sense of Britain being opposed to the rest of the world. A special feature of the teaching will be the part played by the British Commonwealth in the League of Nations.—Reuter.

CAR COLLIDES WITH LAMP-POST

RANGOON, May 20.

Five persons were injured, three of them seriously, when a motor car collided with a lamp-post in trying to avoid a cyclist.—A.P.

WHITE LEPROSY

GAURANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

AN "AIR MAIL" FAILURE

Pigeon Stops On The Way

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Lord Londonderry, the Minister for Air, opened the International Air Post Exhibition (nicknamed "Apex") in London by releasing a carrier pigeon with a message for Sir Kingsley Wood, the Postmaster General.

The bird was liberated shortly after noon. It had a 20-minutes journey to make across London and an eager watch was kept for its arrival.

Two hours went by with no sign of any pigeon ..... three hours ..... four hours ..... then as the watchers were giving up hope the bird arrived. It had taken just over four hours.

The message was taken unfastened from its leg and rushed to Sir Kingsley Wood's room at the Post Office headquarters.

He was not there as he had given up all hope of getting the pigeon message and had left for the House of Commons. He did not receive the message until he visited the exhibition in the evening.

When he did get it he said, with a smile, "It is quicker to 'phone."—Reuter.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

W.I.F.A. UNDER THE LENSE.

BY SPORTSMAN

During the past few keeks, the Western India Football Association Limited, has come under severe criticism from several directions. The main charges against it are that it is a body meant chiefly for the benefit and aggrandisement of the Europeans, or rather Britishers; (2) it is, therefore, anti-national; (3) it has degenerated rather than improved the standard of local soccer; and (4) owing to its costly management, it should not be entrusted with the affairs connected with Hockey in Bombay. In this article, I propose to discuss the above charges seriatim.

NO PERSONAL AXE TO GRIND

At the outset I wish to disabuse the minds of my readers as to the intentions of this article. I have no personal axe to grind against the W.I.F.A. or its members nor would I direct my criticisms against the leading lights of this Body personally. My sole object is to place it on a footing which will turn it into a national institution before many years have passed and which will pave the way for the proper development and growth of this manly and spectacular game in this part of the country.

PREDOMINANCE OF EUROPEANS IN W.I.F.A.

The W.I.F.A. as at present constituted has about 270 members on its roll, of which 48 are Indians. I do not think any comment is necessary to show that Indians form a very small minority of the total strength and are therefore incapable of doing anything which have not the approval of the majority group. Conversely, the European majority can do anything which may not be agreeable to the Indian minority. I am not working on mere hypothesis to delude your minds. Things have happened as the simple rule of arithmetic has laid it down.

FOOTBALL IN OLD DAYS

In the old days, matters connected with the Association were discussed and decided in a hole and corner fashion, although the rules then prevailing said that all clubs affiliated to it should be directly represented on the Council. Then Sir Joseph Kay (then Mr.) came on the scene and under his able guidance, everything was put into its proper order. The number of the members of Council including Club representations was fixed. Before the Association was recasted into its present form in 1931, there was only one Indian member on the Council, Mr. J. C. Maitra, who served it for over eight years. Indians had little cause to complain at that time, as the game was then restricted practically to European teams, and there were fairly half a dozen Indian clubs in Bombay, and that too towards the end of the third decade.

INDIANS THROWN OVERBOARD

When the W.I.F.A. was reconstituted and it decided to take over the management of Hockey in Bombay, it considered it prudent to have a few Indians on the Council with a view to create confidence in the minds of Indians, especially Hockey Clubs most of whom are Indians. As I said previously Messrs. Hodgins, Nagporewalla, Cyriaco D'Souza and Behram Doctor were elected. But for some reasons best known to the European majority, all of them were thrown overboard at the last general elections.

INDIANS SHOULD FLOOD W.I.F.A

There are now no Indians on the Council. If I am informed correctly, some of the moving spirits of that Body are fishing for a suitable candidate or two to "decorate" the Council stand. Would any self-respecting Indian accept such a degrading position? I should not think so. To my mind, what the Indians should do now is that they accept the recent invitation of the W.I.F.A. and become its members in large numbers, so that when the next election comes, they may have a big voice in the selection of candidates, and make the Council thoroughly representative. Unless this is done, Indians would always remain at the mercy and pleasure of this European coterie.

HOW LOCAL FOOTBALL DETERIORATED

When the Association revived its activities after the War, there were several good civilian sides, including one Indian team, the Bengal United. Within four or five years there were so many teams on the field that the W.I.F.A. had to inaugurate two more divisions in the League. They were all successful from the sporting point of view. But financial considerations became the stumbling block on the way of further progress. Then the Association, as a body of businessmen is bound to do, began to pay greater attention to the financial aspect of the thing than development of the game. Gradually the civilian sides were turned away from the Cooperage and their places were filled up by the Military teams.

THE BEST SHOW FOR YOUR BEST PENNY

The climax came when Military Teams from Poona began to participate in the Harwood League. From the spectator's point of view, this move is welcome, no doubt, because he gets full value for his money. But what about the players of local origin? They were stunted off somewhere in a lonely part of the island to admire their own games, I suppose. The result is, as it may well be expected, that local sides have decayed, especially the Anglo-Indians. A visit to the Gossage Cup Tournament will convince any sceptic critic of the truth of my statement. And above all, the W.I.F.A. has grown into a body of circus managers, giving you the best show for your best penny, with ease and comfort in the bargain.

HOW W.I.F.A. SYMPATHISED WITH INDIAN LEAGUE

The moving spirits of the W.I.F.A. always wanted a local Mohan Bagan team to grow up, so that it might help their gate. But they did little to create it. Some perceiving Indian sportsmen foresaw this state of affairs a few years ago and they started the Indian League in the Northern part of the island. The amount of sympathy which the W.I.F.A. showered on this baby may be gauged from the fact that when the organisers, at the instance of the W.I.F.A. Secretary, approached its Council for the use of a Trophy which had been lying idle for several years, that August body blandly refused to accede to their request. The Indians are grateful to the W.I.F.A. or this initial rebuff, because it inspired them to greater activity.

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF INDIAN LEAGUE

Within the short space of five years, they have inaugurated not only a League and a knock-out Tournament for the benefit of Indians (including statutory Indians, I mean, the Anglo-Indians), but they also propose to start an open knock-out Tournament for which, I understand, they have secured a beautiful cup. The amount of popularity which these tournaments hafe gained in the north of the city—both among teams and spectators—I invite my readers to judge for themselves by paying a visit there when the tournaments are on. The standard of football has also considerably improved and I look forward to the day when a representative team of this League will beat a combined team of the Harwood League.

INNOVATION IN HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The W.I.F.A. has announced that it is going to have two different divisions of the League. There will be one division,- open only to the Military teams and the other for the Civilians, the latter having two sections. This may perhaps help the development of Civilian teams, but that to a certain extent. Unless they play frequently with Military sides who are decidedly superior in play and stratagem, how can they come up to the higher level. I suppose this innovation is meant to be a trial. Whichever is more paying from sporting and financial point of view will hold the field next year.

REASONS FOR A NEW HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

The reasons which have impelled the local Hockey Clubs to start an Association of their own, —apart from the European predominance in the W.I.F.A.—are that the latter body is very costly in its running expenses which the poor Indians among whom the game is more or less restricted cannot afford, and also tht Cooperage ground is unsuitable from players' point of view. I have already noted that the W.I.F.A. is gradually turning itself into a Turf Club—without the betting arrangements and other necessary corollaries, but with all its grand stand, member's stand, First Enclosure, Second Enclosure and the Free Enclosure!

MAKE YOUR IDEAL NATIONAL AND SPORTING.

I would like the promoters of the new Hockey Association to take a tip or two from the officials of the Indian League who have so successfully run their institution without the help or advice of any of the aristocratic bodies who can think of anything only in tons of money. To make their venture successful, they should begin without any big show of pomp and grandeur, but placing their ideal in full view —a thoroughly sporting and national body playing the game in the best way. From what I hear the promoters have made good and encouraging progress towards the formation of this New Association. I hope to see its birth soon.

British Golf Championship And Bookies

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 19.

Prestwick bookmakers are making McLean (Scotland) and Goodman (America) joint 8|1 favourites in the British amateur golf open championship, beginning on 21st May. McKinlay (Scotland) Dunlap and Wesiland (America) 10|1. Scott (holder) and Tolley 20|1 and Wethered 25|1. Jones was 10|1 chance when he won. Prince of Wales is expected to be a spectator.

MELVILLE CAPTAINS SUSSEX

Sutcliffe's Chanceless Innings

LONDON, May 19.

Melville is captaining Sussex. Hendren was quiet after being struck on finders by a sharp rising ball from Tate. He took an hour to make 27 runs, but livened up later. He was batting for 160 minutes, and hit one six and ten fours.

Gregory was rampant, and was especially severe on Voce whom he hit for a six and also hit Butler to the boundary thrice successively. His chief hits were four sixes and 24 fours.

Sutcliffe played a chanceless innings. His defence was faultless. He added 143 runs for the first wicket with Mitchell.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP

France Beat Austria

PARIS, May 19.

In the Davis Cup first round. France beat Austria, by three matches to nil. Winners meet Germany.—Reuter's Special.

CENTURIES GALORE

Tall Scoring In County Cricket

LONDON, May 19.

The following are the closing scores of the first class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Middlesex vs. Sussex:—Middlesex 399 (Hart 80, Robins 51, Hendren 112, Newman 74, J. Cornford 4 for 63, Wensley 4 for 67). Sussex 17 for nil.

Hampshire vs. Gloucestershire:—Gloucester 223 (Barnet 103, Sinfield 60 not out, Kennedy 4 for 58). Hampshire 114 for 1. (Arnold 51 not out).

Somerset vs. Kent:—Somerset 352 (J. Lee 135 not out, Luckes 59). Kent 15 for nil.

Essex vs. Worcestershire:—Essex 367 for 6. (Pearce 111, Nichols 102).

Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire:—Warwickshire 267 (Kilner 66, Collin 54. Copson 4 for 66). Derbyshire 108 for 2 (Storer 52).

Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire:—Leicester 328 for 9. (Shipman 101, Geary 51, Astill 65).

Nottinghamshire vs. Surrey:—Surrey 442 for 4. (Gregory 180, Sandham 50, Holmes 50, Squires 90 not out).

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire:—Yorkshire 294 for 3. (Sutcliffe 73, Mitchell 121).

Cambridgs vs. Glamorgan:—Cambridge 433 for 3. (Allen 142, Windaw 77, Bartlett 87 not out, Human 72 not out).

ART ROMANCE, AND OTTO H. KAHN

As a Medici and protector of a Michelangelo or a Benvenuto Cellini, Otto H. Kahn would have been in his element. As it was he managed to combine the culture of high art with high mastery in Wall Street.

"If business isn't romantic it isn't worth a damn," he once declared in the hearing of a New York "Times" writer.

He made it romantic. Chroniclers of his sudden and peaceful death on March 29 in the banking establishment of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, of which he was the dominant partner, treated his career as one of divided eminence between finance and art patronage, and the latter got most of the space.

"No business I have ever conducted," he said once, "has brought me dividends comparable to the satisfaction I have in working for the advanceemnt of art."

"Although for almost half a lifetime the veritable Maecenas of the Metropolitan Opera House, his own private attitude toward the heavier style of grand opera is a subject of piquant doubt.

"Secretly, or perhaps not so secretly, he was rather bored by grand opera," confided Gilbert Gabriel in the New York "American." "He had plans at one time for founding an American Opera Comique, something entirely purged of pomp and stuffiness, where lighter works could be sung and heard with all the pleasure which lighter works deserve.

New Race For Armaments

Has British Govt. Discharged Its Obligations To League, Asks Lord Lytton

(From A Correspondent)

Details of the meeting of the National Conference in defence of the League of Nations, held at Goldsmith's hall, London, on April 13th are now available.

Sir Kingsley Wood read the following message from the Prime Minister: "The objects of the states who drew up and signed the covenant of the League of Nations are defined in its opening lines,—the promotion of international co-operation and the achievement of international peace and security. The conference discussed, I believe, yesterday the latter object, which must engage the continuous care of any British Government. The promotion of international co-operation was, I take it, given first place of all in the covenant, because, even in those days immediately succeeding the four and a half years of war, it was the conviction of those working to prevent its recurrence that the first and best methods to pursue was a positive policy of working out unity of interests in the humanitarian and other spheres, numerous and increasing, which affected all or many countries.

"This has remained the conviction of successive British Governments, and has been translated into policies with which several of those who have been addressing the present conference have been actively associated, your chairman this afternoon (Dame Edith Lyttelton), Lord Cecil, in the warfare against slavery and opium, and Professor Gilbert Murray, with most distinguished foreign colleagues in intellectual co-operation. The purpose of this message is to assure the conference that any fruitful forms of international co-operation, and especially those with which the League of Nations has found good, can count upon continued support and encouragement from the National Government."

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Sir Kingsley Wood moved the following resolution:—"International co-operation through the League has produced valuable results for the progress and well-being of the world and ought to be supported and encouraged by every means in our power."

He said that there had been disappointment and set backs to the work of the League and he regretted them. But he did not mind how many times the League had failed when he could point to the tremendous amount of achievement that had been obtained in many directions. Referring to the health-work of the League, Sir Kingsley emphasized the measure of success in the suppression to a certain extent of the illicit drug traffic and the traffic in women and children. The health work of the League should be stimulated and quickened as much as possible.

Sir Kingsley said he did not minimize the grave difficulties that confronted lovers of peace. He believed the League of Nations would succeed. He did not take a pessimistic view.

Mr. Henry Bell, a director of Lloyds Bank, seconding the resolution, said that the City of London stood for peace as its first interest. Sir Arthur Haworth, chairman of the Manchester Royal Exchange, said that he looked forward to the League's ...giving the death-blow to nefarious traffic in white slaves. Mr. A. G. Walkden, on behalf of the British Trade Union movement, expressed appreciation of the work done by the International Labour Office.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

Lord Lytton, who was chairman of the League of Nations Commission in Manchuria in 1932, submitted a resolution at the morning session that "a general reduction of armaments by international agreement is essential to peace and economic recovery."

Lord Cecil, who presided at the session, declared in his introductory address that international disarmament must be a necessary accompaniment in any collective plan of defence. Observing that the British plan was the same as the League's plan with a good deal of water added, Lord Cecil expressed the belief that the total abolition of certain weapons was an easier plan to get accepted than a reduction of those weapons and of the general force of the nation.

Lord Lytton, moving his resolution, said that the fact that the Disarmament Conference to-day was faced with insuperable difficulties was evidence that in the past thirteen years confidence in the collective system had diminished. Speaking of the shocks to confidence in the collective system, Lord Lytton referred to the Treaty of Locarno as one, observing at the same time that he did not wish to do any injustice to Sir Austen Chamberlain. There were two things which gave them faith in Locarno —one that it was designed to bring Germany into the League and the other the belief that the example would be followed by other countries. In that they had been disappointed, and he coold not but feel that regional guarantee was a mistake because it had set up a kind of dual standard of responsibility.

Here are the signatories of that treaty saying, "In the area of that treaty we accept an A1 responsibility. We are prepared to go all lengths to maintain peace, but everywhere else in the world we accept a B2 or a C3 responsibility. We admit it has some concern for us, but it is of much less concern." But the Covenant of the League, Lord Lytton said, amid cheers, imposed on all members an equal responsibility to maintain peace in all parts of the world.

JAPAN'S BREAKAWAY.

The greatest shock of all to the feeling of confidenc came in 1932 when Japan, a member of the Council of the League, without any declaration of war and in circumstances which she claimed were consistent with all her international obligations, by forcible action deprived a neighbouring State, also a member of the Council of the League of Nations, of part of her territory equal in size to the area of France and Germany. When France to-day asked for security and we told her, "We give you the Covenant," France said, "How did that help China, and if it were not much help to China, what is the use of mere phrases to use?"

It was, therefore, the failure to guarantee security effectively which had diminished the Confidence of the world. That was the rock disarmament threatened to founder on. Without a general measure of disarmament by international agreement the world would embark on a new race for armaments, and that meant economic ruin.

DUTY OF BRITISH GOVT.

Lord Lytton, turning to the British Government, said that he wished that the Government, which boasted that they always honoured their obligations, would ask themselves seriously whether it could be said that those obligations had been fully discharged. The League of Nations Union stood for the sincere fulfilment of all the obligations into which we had entered. The League to-day was sending an S. O. S., "A moi, mes amis." "Who is on our side?"

That was what the League was asking to-day.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

B.C.3

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SECURITY ECONOMY

AGENTS WANTED

Manjari (Mushtari) and Vasant (Master Andaz) in Shri Cinetone's talkie "Shrimati Manjari," now showing to crowded houses at the Majestic Cinema.

KAPURTHALA FIRING ENQUIRY

Chief State Medical Officer Examined

KAPURTHALA (By Mail).

In the Sultanpur firing enquiry, Rai Sahib Dr. Siri Ram, Chief Medical Officer, Kapurthala, stated that on April 25 at about 5-45 p.m. he received intimation about the firing incident at Sultanpur. The witness immediately left for Sultanpur with necessary first-aid outfit and reached there at about 7 p.m. On his arrival he took a general round of the wounded persons in the hospital and found that first aid had been rendered to them by Dr. Kashmira Singh, Assistant Surgeon.

The witness was busy with the wounded persons from 7 p.m. till 12 p.m. On the third or 4th day of the occurrence tents had also arrived. X-Ray examination was necessary. The condition of the wounded persons did not admit of their removal to Kapurthala. Five wounded persons died in the Sultanpur hospital and one died in the Kapurthala hospital. The witness brought them in lorries. The Sultanpur hospital was a civil hospital with a limited accommodation. There was a man for administering chloroform also at his disposal. The operation upon the wounded persons was started on April 27. Extraction of bullets took place on different days.—United Press.

DRAMA IN MOVING TRAIN

Attempt To Throw Out Youth

AMRITSAR, May 19.

Following an exchange of some hot words between a youth and a party of three Pathans in a compartment of the Bombay Express this evening the three Pathans are alleged to have attempted to throw out the young man out of the compartment and would have done so but for the timely succour of other fellow-travellers who grappled with the Pathans and managed to pull the communication chord.

The train came to a sudden stop and the driver, the Guard on duty and a Sergeant also with two constables came up to the compartment and put the three Pathans under arrest who were still said to be struggling with the youth and the others.

The three arrested Pathans have been taken to Lahore for investigation.

The Bombay Express was one and a quarter hours late.—United Press.

A. I. KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, (By Mail)

It is proposed to hold the 3rd All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Trichinopoly from the 1st July, 1934 to 15th July, 1934. The Exhibition pandal is now being erected in the National College play grounds.

Provision has been made for laying out 100 stalls, each one of them measuring 10 x 8 feet. A sum of Rs. 25 per stall will be charged for the whole period of the Exhibition. Goods can be booked to Trichy Goods Yard (S. I. Rly.) and parcels either to Trichy Town or Trichy Fort Station (S. I. Rly).

The Exhibition authorities have requested Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to open the Exhibition.

Chinsurah.—Haji Mahammed Hussein of Madpur was arresttd following recovery of one unlicensed revolver from his house —United Press.

CUTCH STATE CONFERENCE

Subjects Urged To Bestir Themselves

MANDVI, May 19.

Prior to the departure for Bombay of Seth Mulraj Karshandas, President of the fourth Bhuj session of the Cutch State Subject's Conference a mass meeting was held here to focus public interest on the resolutions passed at the Conference. Seth Mulraj Karshandas presided over the gathering.

Mr. G S Dholakia passionately appealed to all present to bestir themselves and to have effect given to the resolutions deprecating the invidious distinctions made in the Cutch State between outsiders and children of the soil in State service.

Dr B'harilal Antani, Editor of the "Zanzibar Voice", next expatiated on the resolution demanding the establishment of a constituent assembly in the Cutch Sate having a determinant voice in the administration of public affairs. "Over-centralisation of authority was the greatest curse of the administration" said Mr Anani.

Seth Surjibhai Vallabhdas warned the people against laying all the evils they were smarting under at the doors of the State authorities. The people, too, had a grave responsibility to discharge by raising a hue and cry against the hardships regarding the rummaging of luggage for dutiable articles to which the pasengers were being subjected by the customs officials. United Press.

SOLD SHIRT TO BUY FOOD

Mr. John A. Bentley, who, when homeless and destitute, slept out on the Thames Embankment, described his experiences in a broadcast talk on Saturday night. He was introduced to listeners as a representative of the "down-and-outs".

Mr. Bentley said that falling out of work in Lancashire he came to London, where he starved and slept on the embankment. From time to time he earned small sums by drawing on the pavements and selling matches, newspapers, and toys.

"I stayed at a doss-house until my cash ran out, and then the drop began he added.

"Within a few days I woke up on the embankment, verminous and starving—as I have been like that; quite incapable of doing a day's work, even if I had it and having no interest in life.

"A jot of men in my position turn crook straight away. Making a fight for it is terrible. I got cunning and sly, and started to use my brains to outwit the police. I did one or two rather despicable tricks."

'Starvation affected the brain, gave one wild ideas, and you think of anything up to murder then", he said.

Mr. Bentley described as "absolute hell" 14 consecutive nights spent in a stone alcove on Waterloo Bridge. The weather was cold and he had sold his shirt for 3d. to buy food. "I did not go to a casual ward because freedom was all I had left," he said.

With 6d. given him he bought a big tin of tea, which cost a half-penny and a roast pigeon, which cost a penny. The bird was an ordinary London pigeon, caught with maize on a piece of string

"Many of the down-and-outs of to-day were not the professional tramps of yesterday. They were more educated. They are men who have gained and passed the stage that so many of you are striving to reach," he said "and through ill-luck or some slip have fallen by the wayside".

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COTTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

Extension Of Research Services And Introduction Of New Schemes

The Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, recently published, embodies a detailed record of the working of the various research and advisory agencies functioning under its auspices. The year under report was marked by new extensions of its research services no less than 8 new schemes costing in the aggregate about Rs. 2.85,496 being sanction by the Committee in addition to those already under operation.

The introduction of a system of licensing gins and presses, with a view to preventing the malpractices widely prevalent in the cotton trade, had been the subject of discussion for some years now, and, though the views elicited from the various trade associations disclosed absence of unanimity, the Committee in view of the necessity for providing an effective remedy for the various malpractices, decided in August 1933, to request the Government of India to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, giving powers to provincial Governments to introduce the licensing of gins and presses with the consent of their legislatures.

UNIVERSAL STANDARD

There has been a diffused leavening out of the realization of the need for regulated markets for cotton in the States; and Dhar, Baroda and Sangli have each before them the needed measures under contemplation.

The Committee had broached the subject of adopting universal standards for Indian cottons to various commercial bodies and agricultural associations, and the replies so elicited were the subject of discussion by the Committee at its meeting held in February, 1933, and following a resolution to take steps accordingly, a Standards Sub-Committee consisting of five members—one representing the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, two the East Indian Cotton Association and two the Karachi Cotton Association—has been appointed to prepare to begin with standards for U. P., Bengals, Sind and Punjab-American cottons, acceptable to both the Associations.

The Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1932, received the assent of the Governor-General in October 1932.

The fumigation of imported American cotton to prevent the introduction of foreign cotton pests, was carried out as in previous years. The import of foreign kapas has been prohibited by the Government of India since 1925 and that of cotton seed regulated, by restricting its inflow to the port of Bombay and for severely defined purposes.

A FIVE-LAKH SCHEME.

During the year under report, the Committee provided funds for 32 Agricultural Research Schemes and 15 Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 7,10,838.

The investigation into the cost of cultivation of cotton and their rotation crops in the principal cotton and sugar cane tracts of India which the Committee had taken up in collaboration with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, took definite shape, and a detailed scheme involving a total expenditure of Rs. 5,12,000, over a period of about 3-1|2 years was jointly prepared and sanctioned by the Committee in February 1933.

The Technological Laboratory at Matunga is sustained at a high level of efficiency and is continually augmenting its usefulness by extending the scope of its activities. Special mention must be made of the perfecting of a new method for the determination of the two important fibre properties, viz., mean fibre length and fibre weight per inch, which show the most intimate relationship with the spinning quality of a cotton. Preliminary tests on a rough apparatus made in the Laboratory Workshop, embodying the new method having proved successful, a refined model was made at the workshop of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute which fully justified the expectations entertain of it. It has been decided to patent the new apparatus in all important countries.

THE INDORE PLANT.

The Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, has been doing valuable work in the physiological and genetical investigations of Indian cottons, and its introduction into general agricultural practice of a new process of converting farm waste into valuable compost is worth special mention. The results of the comparative tests of the selections of Malwi cotton appear very promising, and the distribution of a pure strain in the Malwa tract is only a matter of a year or two. Exposures of cotton seed, buds and pollen to Ex-Rays have not resulted in any aberrant types.

One of the very useful features in the activities of the Committee is its publicity side which, through its Publicity and Propaganda Officer, conducts, along well organsed methods, a very informing campaign in the dissemination of valuable information relating to the culture and industry of Indian cotton to the public and keeps the Press in India and abroad well posted with the activities and programme of the Committe.

Copies of the report under review are obtainable from the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, postage extra.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON POLICEMEN

Four Punjabis On Trial At Lyallpur

LYALLPUR, May 18.

The hearing of what is known as 73 Chak firing case commenced to-day in the court of the A. D. M. in which Hardit Singh and three others, are being prosecuted under the charge of alleged attack on the Police when they went to serve arrest warrants of Kishan Singh and others.

Haq Nawaz Ghori, an assistant sub-inspector of police posted at Chaudhrianwala Police Station, the principal witness in the case, gave evidence to-day. He related the incident from the time of serving of warrants on Kishan Singh and the firing as the result of alleged resistance offered by Kishan Singh and his men.

Cross-examined by S. Sant Singh, M.L.A., the witness said that he had 4 years' service to his credit. He was posted at Khurianwala in October, 1932. Since then he had no information of any complaint.—United Press.

Insurance Scheme For Jobless

I. L. O. Draft Convention Before Geneva Conference

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN INDIA

The I. L. O. has just issued a Report on the question of "Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed" which comes up for second and final discussion at the next session of the International Labour Conference opening at Geneva on the 4th June next. It will be remembered that the 17th session of the Conference in 1933 decided, after a first discussion, the points upon which Governments should be consulted for the purpose of the second discussion in 1934. The present report contains the replies received in time for publication from the governments of 26 member States, and the texts of the proposals made by the I.L.O. on the basis of the replies received. These proposals are for a Draft Convention and a complementary Draft Recommendation on the subject.

DRAFT CONVENTION.

The Draft Convention makes it obligatory on all ratifying States to ensure the payment of, "benefit" or "allowance" to every unemployed person to whom the Convention applies. "Benefit" means a payment made under an insurance scheme, and "allowance" means a payment made under an assistance scheme. The scheme maintained by Governments for this purpose may be (a) a compulsory insurance scheme, (b) a voluntary insurance scheme, (c) an assistance scheme, or (d) any combination of the above. Unemployment assistance schemes have, however, to be entirely distinct from the ordinary arrangements for the relief of destitution. The Convention is to apply to all persons who habitually engage in employment for wages or salary, but national laws may exclude the following categories of workers:—(i) domestic workers, (ii) home workers, (iii) workers in relatively permanent employment, under a central or local government, or a public utility undertaking, (iv) non-manual workers whose earnings exceed a prescribed income, (v) seasonal workers and (vi) members of the employer's family. The Convention does not apply to seamen, sea fishermen, or agricultural workers.

CONDITION OF BENEFIT.

No claimant shall be entitled to receive benefit or allowance unless he is able and available for work and unless he has registered at a public employment exchange and attends there regularly. The right to receive benefit or allowance may be subjected by national laws to one or more of the following additional conditions:—(a) employment for a prescribed period in an occupation covered by the Convention or payment of a prescribed number of contributions,

(b) the completion of a waiting period,

(c) attendance at a course of vocational or other instruction, and

(d) acceptance of employment on relief works organised by a public authority or of other suitable employment.

A claimant may be disqualified if he has lost his employment as the result of a strike or through misconduit. The right to receive benefit or allowance may be limited to a period which shall not be normally less than 156 working days per year, and shall in no case be less than 78 working days per year. Benefits which are payable in cash, shall be paid irrespective of the needs of the claimant, but the receipt of an allowance may be made conditional on the claimant offering proof of need.

PRINCIPAL SUGGESTIONS.

While the Draft Convention is drawn up so as to take into account the wide diversity of national laws relating to unemployment insurance and lays down only general principles, the complementary recommendation completes the general provisions of the Convention and deals with important points of the measure taken to apply it. The principal suggestions embodied in the Recommendation are:—

(1) Countries which have no compulsory insurance system should inaugurate such a system as early as possible,

(2) Countries which have compulsory or voluntary systems in operation, should start complementary assistance schemes for relief of persons who have exhausted their rights to benefit,

(3) Persons who are partially employed should be brought under benefit schemes,

(4) Unemployment insurance and assistance schemes should be extended as early as possible to all workers employed under a contract of service and exceptions should be confined to the narrowest possible limits,

(5) The qualifying period stipulated in the Convention should not exceed 26 weeks' employment or payment of 26 weekly contributions, within 12 months preceding the claim or alternative 52 weeks' employmeynt or 52 weekly contributions within 24 months preceding the claim,

(6) The period of receipt of benefits should be as long as is consistent with the solvency of the scheme and every effort should be made to pay benefits as long as claimants are in need of them,

(7) In deciding what is suitable employment account should be taken of the claimant's length of service in previous occupation, his vocational training and suitability for the work,

(8) Disqualification for receipt of benefits because of loss of employment due to a trade dispute should be confined to cases in which the claimant is directly interested in the dispute, and should in all cases stop when the stoppage of work ceases,

(9) There should be a periodical review by competent authority of the financial position of insurance funds, and

(10) Provision should be made for the participation of representatives of the contributors in the administration of insurance schemes.

PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

Though in its two drafts the I.L.O. has taken into account only what is immediately possible, there is no doubt that the proposed international regulations constitute an immediate and real advance in the organisation of assistance for the unemployed and would lead in the future to further developments. The prospects in India in this sphere, however, are not very encouraging. Tre questions of unemployment insurance was first considered by the Government of India in 1920 in connection with the Recommendation concerning unemployment adopted by the Conference of 1919. In dealing with this Recommendation concerning unemployment adopted by the Conference of 1919. In dealing with this Recommendation the Government expressed the emphatic opinion that no system of unemployment insurance was practicable in India at that time. Recently the question again came under investigation in the course of the enquiry made by the Whitley Commission. That Commission reached the same conclusion as the Government of India and stated that they could not regard any national system of insurance with which they were familiar as feasible at present in India. In this connection it may be noted that the system of relief devised to deal with famine or scarcity in rural areas in India, though highly organised and effective, is not of the type which is now contemplated. Unemployment is rife in India and all classes of labour, agricultural, industrial, maritime and salaried employees are beginning to feel its pinch. Therefore, if it is not immediately possible to initiate a country-wide system of insurance in this country, the possibilities of voluntary effort, especially in respect of separate categories of labour, should be fully explored.

INTERVIEW WITH "FRONTIER GANDHI"

Government Turns Down Request

PATNA, May 20.

Mr. Abdul Ghafar Khan, a delegate from the N. W. F. Provinces, to the A. I. C. C. in a statement says that His Excellency the Governor did not see his way to accede to his request even after the suspension of the civil disobedience.—A. P.

(An earlier message stated that Haji Abdul Ghafur of Utmanzai, who came for the A.I.C.C. meeting sent a wire to the Private Secretary to the Governor, the North-West Frontier Provinces, soliciting His Excellency's telegraphic permission to interview Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan and Doctor Khan Saheb at present detained as State prisoners at the Hazaribag Central Jail.)

GIRL'S BRAVERY APPRECIATED

Land And Cash Given To Her And Relatives

MOGA, (By Mail).

The brave Bibi Taruam Kaur of Chaudhriwala Tehsil Moga who was responsible for the death of dacoits Lal Singh and Madeh and Partap alias Ghuggi of Jandwala and the arrest of Brijlal dacoit whose injuries proved fatal in the hospital is in Mayo Hospital, Lahore. She is still under treatment and has not fully recovered of the gunshot wounds.

The Government has recognised her bravery, and has given her two squares of land and Rs. 1,000 cash which will be given at the time of her marriage. In addition two squares of land and Rs. 1,000 cash is awarded to her three brothers.

Moreover a life pension of Rs. 10 per month has been granted to her mother who lost her husband in the fight with the dacoits. This decision of the Government is very much appreciated by the public. The credit is primarily due to Mr. S. Pratap, I.C.S. ex-Deputy Commissioner, Ferozpur.—United Press.

MARK TWAIN'S FUNNY WISDOM

The Mark Twain Association (Secretary, Mrs. I.B. Judd, 410, Central Park West, New York City) yearly offers a prize of fifty-dollars for the ten best quotations from the works or recorded sayings of Mark Twain. This year entries must be submitted by October 1st. The objects of the Association are to promote the reading of Mark Twain, and to create a Mark Twain Chair for the Advancement of Humour next year, 1935, the hundredth anniversary of his birth. The Professorship will be International and Travelling. From the winning ten quotations for 1933, a writer in "John O'London's Weekly" quotes the following for the entertainment and enlightenment of readers:—

"An honest man in politics shines more than he would elsewhere."

"Let us endeavour so to live that when we come to die even the undertaker will be sorry."

"Habit is habit, and not to be flung out of the window by any man, but coaxed down-stairs a step at a time."

"Nothing so needs reforming as other people's habits.

"The weakest of all weak things is a virtue that has not been tested in the fire."

ALLEGED MURDER

LYALLPUR, May 18.

A complaint charging 2 police officials, some police constables and janglis, with murder and attempt to murder has been lodged to-day in the court of the Illaqa Magistrate by S. Punjab Singh, a relative of a victim of 73 Chak firing which resulted in the death of 3 Sikhs and injuries to some others.

The complaint has been lodged under Sections 302, 307, 326, 148 and 149 of the I.P.C. against Haq Nawaz Chor, Gursan Singh, 2 assistant sub-inspectors of Police and 15 others.

The complaint states:—

That on April 2 before sunrise the accused with a party of police and "janglis" armed with pistols, guns and lathis went to Chak No. 73 R. B. for serving warrants on Kishan Singh and others. On seeing the Police Sant Kishan Singh enquired the reason of this demonstration upon which the accused ordered them to throw away their kirpans, but they refused saying that they could not part with it as it was their religious symbol.

One of the accused then said that they could not overpower them by talk, therefore he should be forcibly arrested. Upon this Haq Nawaz accused No. 1 whistled, and one of the accused fired a shot hitting Kishan Singh. Other accused followed suit. Kishan Singh, Bachan Singh, Thakar Singh and Hardit Singh who were present there were seriously injured and fell down. They were then beaten by lathis and were brought to Lyallpur. Kishan Singh and Bachan Singh died in the hospital while Thakar Singh died a few days later.

The complaint adds that the accused have transgressed their legal rights and have jointly murdered Kishan Singh, Bachan Singh and Thakar Singh and have attempted to murder Hardit Singh. They are thus guilty of the offences under section 302, 307, 326 148 and 149 of I.P.C. and be prosecuted and convicted.

The names of certain eye-witnesses have been also mentioned in the complaint.—United Press.

REFORMS IN KAPURTHALA

Grappling With Rural Indebtedness

(BY P. C. T.)

During the recent debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Indian States Protection Bill, several members spoke of the maladministration prevailing in various territories under the rule of Indian Princes, and urged the necessity of ventilating whatever grievances and disabilities to which the subjects of such rulers were exposed. It is equally desirable that those Indian Princes who are in the vanguard of progress should receive the recognition and appreciation to which they are justly entitled. The agitation that was raised a short time ago by the action of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in introducing protective legislation for the peasantry of his State renders it necessary to enquire into the merits of the reforms of which the protective measure was a logical issue.

NO INCREASE IN LAND REVENUE.

Throughout the half-century for which he has presided over the destinies of Kapurthala, Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur has followed an agricultural policy which might well be emulated by other Indian States. During the whole of this long period the land-tax has not been raised on any occasion or pretext whatsoever. An Agricultural Department has been specially charged with the duty of looking after the interests of the peasantry throughout the State. A Demonstration Farm located in the Capital teaches the general body of agriculturists up-to-date scientific methods of cultivation, and distributes seeds of improved variety to the zamindars. The Co-operative Credit movement has been actively encouraged among the peasantry, and there are at present 280 Agricultural Credit Societies operating in the rural areas of the State, a result that compares favourably with any British district in the Punjab. The village Punchayats in Kapurthala are live functioning bodies. They have been invested with the power to try local cases up to the value of Rs. 100 - a welcome revival of the ancient Indian system of settling disputes by local arbitration.

FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Both the Maharaja and his Chief Minister, Sir Abdul Hamid, are keen educationists. One-tenth of the revenues of the State proper is spent annually on education. Kapurthala possesses one College, three High Schools and numerous Primary and Secondary schools. Primary education, which is making rapid progress, is free throughout the State. Free compulsory education has, for the first time in the Punjab, been started within a limited area as an experimental measure. Girls' schools have been established, and steadily increasing advantage is being taken of them.

Medical relief and sanitation receive more careful attention in Kapurthala than in many other parts of India. Besides well-equipped hospitals for men and women in the Capital, there is a dispensary at the headquarters of each "tehsil" where free medical aid is dispensed. Kapurthala is provided with a pure water-supply and an efficient system of drainage.

A State Council, with the Heir-Apparent as President and the Chief Minister as Vice-President, submits to the Ruler its considered opinion on matters of general importance. A State Assembly, consisting of representative men, the majority of whom are elected, has been functioning in the State for the last 18 years. It has so far been a consultative and advisory body, but a liberal scheme is being worked out for vesting it with legislative functions. Even now members of the Assembly have the right to ask questions on matters concerning the administration, to which official answers are given on the lines of the British Legislatures. The Indian public will wish all success to the Maharaja's earnest desire to introduce the democratic element into the administration of his State. Meanwhile he has set a salutary example to other Rulers by curtailing his own privy purse by 15 per cent. and that of his family by 10 per cent. to cope with the effects of the prevalent economic depression. That he has not chosen the alternative course of reducing the expenditure on constructive works or imposing fresh taxation, is a silent proof of his determination to rule his State for the benefit of his people.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala has the courage of his convictions. While others have talked, he has already made the separation of judicial and executive functions a 'fait accompli' in his State. Each "tehsil" or sub-division has a separate executive and judicial officer, 'viz'., a Tehsildar and a Magistrate. He has pursued a similar courageous policy in safeguarding the interests of his peasantry. The bulk of his subjects depend upon agriculture for their livelihood and prosperity. The fertile nature of the land, the fixity of land-tax which has been a salient feature of the Maharaja's rural policy, as well as free education, free medical relief and other facilities have hitherto built up a contented peasantry in Kapurthala. The zamindars of the State, however, have long been the victims of their own ignorance, which has exposed them to all the mal-practices of unscrupulous merchants and moneylenders. Ever since the passing of the Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900, the zamindars of all the British districts surrounding Kapurthala have had the benefit of that protective measure. Its general effect is that moneylenders, shopkeepers and professional men cannot buy land from hereditary cultivators, or hold such land in mortgage for more than twenty years, without the consent of the State. Land can pass freely, however, from one hereditary zamindar to another. There is an intermediate class of "agriculturists," not of the hereditary type, which by virtue of long connections with landed interests has received certain privileges under the Act. A far-reaching provision is that the land of a hereditary cultivator cannot now be sold in execution of a decree.

ALL-INDIA PROBLEM.

The Punjab Land Alienation Act has gone far to redress the wrongs of the rural population in that Province, and at the end of the very first decade of its working the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab was able to report that there was "no manner of doubt that the old land-owning tribes are now year by year recovering part of what had passed out of their hands before 1901." In adapting the measure to his State, the Maharaja has carefully provided various safeguards so as not to destroy civil rights already acquired. The firmness he has displayed on the one hand in protecting his peasant subjects and the conciliatory manner in which he has recognised the legal claims hitherto established, together bear witness to the statesmanlike manner in which he has faced a grave and perplexing problem. Indeed, it is the equitable basis of his policy that has enabled him "to hold the scales evenly" between the diverse interests affected by the measure.

It is interesting to note that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has now followed the example of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, and sanctioned the application to his vast Dominions of a Land Alienation Act on the lines already adopted by the Ruler of Kapurthala.

In a personal interview accorded me by Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Hamid, the Chief Minister of Kapurthala, that public-spirited administrator expressed some frank views on the subject. Though the Kapurthala Darbar had done what was feasible to protect the interests of the hereditary peasantry of the State, rural indebtedness was too involved and complicated a question to be solved by one or two States individually. It was an all-India problem, calling for concerted measures by the British Government and Indian Rulers alike. All the facts and circumstances connected with rural indebtedness in India should be thoroughly investigated by a Royal Commission, in which economists of recognised authority should take a prominent part, and the Indian States fully represented. Once a common understanding was arrived at, administrators and publicists could devote themselves with greater confidence and success to the task of giving effect to the agreed remedies. One of the results of appointing such a Commission would be that its proceedings and deliberations would indirectly educate public opinion, which was not yet sufficiently alive to the magnitude of the problem, nor to the imperative necessity of dealing with it in a bold and statesmanlike spirit.

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Just a few drops
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NO BLACK-LEGGING, PLEASE!

Labour Leaders Appeal To The Unemployed Not To Break Strike By Offering Themselves For Jobs

Under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League, a public meeting was held at Chowpatty on Sunday evening when a large number of mill strikers were present. Mr. Khedgikar, presided.

Mr. Khedgikar, in the course of his speech exhorted the strikers to continue the strike until their demands were accepted by the mill-owners and appealed to the unemployed not to offer themselves as "blacklegs" and not to break the solidarity of the workers.

J. M. MEHTA ATTACKED.

Mr. Khedgikar then attacked Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and repudiated his claims to represent Indian Labour at the forthcoming International Labour Conference at Geneva. It was a preposterous claim; and he wanted the G. I. P. Railway workers to pass a vote of no-confidence in Mr. Mehta. Ever since the Textile Strike began Mr. Mehta had not on any occasion even cared to look into Parel to see what was going on; nor had he even cared to give any gesture of encouragement to the strikers even when the strike situation came up for discussion at the Corporation. It was up to their comrades in the G.I.P. Railway to take proper measures to remove Mr. Mehta from chairmanship of the Workers' Union.

APPEAL TO MIDDLE CLASSES.

Mr. H. V. Chowdhry, Secretary, Unemployed Workers' League, condemned the attempt made to break the strike. He appealed to the Middle-Classes to contribute liberally to the Strike Fund, without which the workers could not carry on the strike for a long time.

Mr. Inamdar, Secretary, Young Socialist League (Poona) was the next speaker.

NOTHING TO DO WITH MOSCOW

Referring to the General Strike and the duty of the Unemployed to help their fellow workers in carrying on the strike to a successful conclusion, Mr. Inamdar said that only by complete solidarity among workers could any struggle against powerful Capitalism succeed. He denied that the Textile Strike had any connection with Communism or Moscow. It was a convenient "war-cry" adopted by the Millowners to force the hands of the Government.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

Mr. Phatak, Secretary, A. I. T. U. C., said that the G.I.P. Railway workers have decided to contribute a day's wages to the Textile Strike Fund as a gesture of sympathy.

Further, they had in their Union meeting on 30th April, last, decided to start a sympathetic strike in the G.I.P. Railway. After that, a meeting of the G.I.P. Railway workers at Kamgar Maidan had supported the same resolution advocating a sympathetic strike. The speaker hoped the promise would fructify soon.

Mr. Dayaram recently acquitted in a case, in connection with a Labour meeting in the Petit Mill Comopund, exhorted the unemployed to help the strikers in their struggle and not to betray them by offering themselves as "blacklegs."

Mr. Sabnis and Mr. Shirke were the other speakers.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh, Shud 8, 1999.

Muslim: Safar 7, 1353.

Parsi: Adar 17, 1303.

Sunrise: 6h 3m.

Sunset: 7h 7m.

High water: 3-46, 16-36.

Low water: 9-27, 23-28.

The Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors, annual general meeting, Mongini's, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY: May 23.

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, Churchgate Street, 11-30 a.m.

HEALTH & ASTROLOGY.

Mr. R. D. Karmarkar, B.A., S T C D, F T S, (of Karachi) will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Health and Astrology."

DOG FOUND

A well-trained and good-looking dog has been found near the Majestic Cinema, Girgaon. The owner can take it, on necessary identification, from Mr. Chatrabhuj K. Ashar, Fourth Floor, 96, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort.

KING EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY DANCE.

A dance in celebration of the King Emperor's Birthday, will be held in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Dabul, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday (3rd June). The function is open for members and non-members.

Prizes will be awarded for waltz competition and balloon spot dance.

KISHOR CHINTAK MANDAL.

The Shiv Jayanti Utsav was celebrated by the Kishor Chintak Mandal on the 15th inst. when Shet Palase was in the chair.

At the outset, Mr. Kale recited "Powada." Then Messrs. Dadasaheb Savant, Taralkar and Kale spoke on Shivaji's life.

The Manager of the Mandal spoke a few words on the establishment, rules and regulations of the Mandal.

The president then delivered his speech.

ALL-INDIA BHAVSAR KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

The tenth All-India Bhavsar Kshatriya Conference will be held at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay, under the presidency of Sjt. Vadilal Dalsukhbhai, of Ahmedabad, on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst.

In addition the Bhavsar Youths and Mahila (Ladies) Conferences will be also held under the chairmanships of Sjt. Narayenrao Bhimrao Lokhande, of Belgaum and Miss Sumangauri Kapurchand Jariwalla respectively, at the same place.

B E S & T. CO., LTD.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited in an official communique state their Gross Receipts for April, 1934, as under:—

*Electric Supply, for April, 1934, Rs. 8,66,305; up to the end of April, 1934, Rs. 33,05,699.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses), for April, 1934, Rs. 5,34,207; up to the end of April, 1934, Rs. 21,50,297.

Increase over same period last year, Rs. 99,618.

*Exclusive of Supply to Tram-Ways.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Disraeli". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL: "Wonder Bar". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY: "What Price Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL: "You Can't Buy Everything". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON: "1002nd Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE: "The Keyhole". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON: "Moulin Rouge". Daily at 6-30 and 10

WEST-END: "Seeta". Time as usual.

MINERVA: "Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA: "Khakh-ka-Putla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL: "Shane-Khuda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

EDWARD: "King of the Jungle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KOHINOOR: "Hold 'em Jail." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC: "Manjari". Time as usual.

PALACE: "Bird of Paradise". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.

6-30 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.

7-30 p.m. Organ recital.

8-00 p.m.—Famous Operatic Arias; gramophone records.

8-45 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

9-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.

9-45 p.m.—Light French songs; gramophone records.

10-00 p.m.—Reginald King and his Orchestra.

INSTITUTE OF BOOK-KEEPERS LTD., LONDON.

Examinations in Book-keeping of the above Institute will be held in four grades viz. Preparatory Elementary, Associates (A. I. B.), and Fellows (F. I. B.) at the Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar, Bombay on Tuesday (5th June, 1934), between 6- to 8-30 p.m.

Forms of applications and other particulars can be had from the Examination representative, Institute of Book-keepers, Limited, C/o the Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, (opp. B. B. & C. I. Rly. station) Dadar, Bombay.

PROVISIONAL MARWARI RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Joint Secretaries of Marwari Relief Society, have issued the following:—

"Influential Marwari youths assembled on 17th in the Marwari Library Hall have passed a resolution appointing a provisional Marwari Relief Society, with the following as office-bearers.

Sjt. Chiranjilal Loyalka as President.

Sjt. Jamnadas Adukia as Vice-President.

Sjt. Srinivas Vagad and Mahavir Prasad Vakil, as Joint Secretaries.

The Society has been formed for the purpose of organising relief any where in the country and particularly in the Bombay Presidency on all occasions of acute hardship and suffering, irrespective of class, creed, or religion.

The Provisional Committee of the Society will soon meet and prepare its constitution and future programme."

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

GRIPPING STORY OF A MONEY-MAD WOMAN FINANCIER

YOU CAN'T BUY EVERYTHING

MAY ROBSON

with LEWIS STONE—JEAN PARKER.

The REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent

(Air-Conditioned)

TO-NIGHT at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DRAWING PACKED HOUSES

WARNER BROS'.

WONDER SHOW

"WONDER BAR"

with 10 STARS

600 GIRLS

DOLORES DEL RIO

Free List Closed.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Record Progress In 1933

The 26 annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., was held on Friday last Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, J.P. presiding The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1933 which was adopted at the meeting discloses the following position:

New Business.—Notwithstanding the general economic depression which has affected all classes of the community and the recent earthquake devastation over a wide area, the Company has been able, during the year, to secure 5832 new proposals for sums assuring Rs. 1,11,48,000 out of which 5119 proposals resulted into policies assuring Rs. 94,16,500. The new business during 1933 shows a substantial increase of nearly Rs. 30,62,000 and approximately 49 per cent in excess of that of the year previous. The total business in force on the Books of the Company on 31st December 1933 was Rs. 3,07,98,435.

CLAIMS BY DEATH.

During the year, the claims by death of 134 policy holders amounted with bonus additions to Rs 2,666,287-9-0. Though about 94 lacs of new business was completed in the year, under report the increase in the amount of death claims for the year over that of the previous year was only about Rs. 9,000.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.

The addition to the Life Assurance Fund during the year was Rs. 6,95,266. This sum as also the appreciation in the value of Securities increased the Life Assurance Fund by Rs. 11,64,457 and the fund stands at Rs. 50,04,871 on 31st December 1933. In addition to the Life Fund there is a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,80,403.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS AND ASSETS.

The funds of the Company are invested in First class Securities such as Loans of the Government of India, Municipal and Port Trust Loans as also in first-class mortgages of Buildings. The Company has, with a view to obtain better yield and also to help tenant ownership of buildings advanced loans repayable in easy instalments to Co-operative Housing Societies. The 'Bombay Life' is the first to start such a scheme of advances.

The Company purchased during 1933 a New Building in Churchgate Street a prominent business locality—in which the Offices of the Company are at present located.

Before moving the adoption of Report, the Chairman referred to the progress made by the Company during the year and also about the preliminaries that are being done for the starting of a Fire Department. He also referred to the changes that have been recently made in the Articles of Association of the Company, which will enable the Company to invest the funds in sound Indian Industrial Concers and thus utilize a part of the funds of helping Indian industry.

The Report and Accounts were unanimously adopted and the usual formal business was then transacted.

SHIVAJI'S BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of the local Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha the annual birth-day anniversary of Shri Shivaji Maharaja was celebrated on Friday at Lower Colaba. Mr. K. A. Keluskar presided.

Mr. Vasudeo Sitaram Bendre, of Poona, delivered a lecture on the life and work of Shivaji and his successors. After the lecture the boys of the Colaba Martand Mandir Vyayam Shala and the athlets of Narsu Chudamani Vastad Talim entertained the audience with athletic games.

BHANDARI SHIKSHAN FUND.

Applications for scholarships for the year 1934-35 are invited from poor and deserving students of the Bhandari community, undergoing college and industrial education. Prescribed forms of application can be obtained from Mr. R. V. Kambli, Hon. Gen. Secretary, B. S. Parishad, 28, Lawyers' Chambers, Picket Road, Bombay No. 2. They must reach not later than 20th June, 1934. Old scholars will have to apply again.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Querimba" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, (22nd instant), instead of at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 21st as previously notified.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and China per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. "Trevenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on 23rd instant.

KERMANI MARKET

City Mayor Declares It Open

In the presence of a large gathering, Mr. Hoosenali Rahimtoola, the Mayor of Bombay, declared open the Kermani Market at De Lisle Road on Sunday evening.

Among those present at the function were the Municipal Commissioner and several city fathers.

A LONG-FELT NEED.

The Market which has been built on up-to-date lines owes its existence to the enterprise of Mr. Kermani and fulfils a long-felt need in the locality.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS NOT PROFITABLE.

In declaring the market open Mr. Rahimtoola congratulated Mr. Kermani on his enterprise and remarked that the Municipality had not found it profitable to run their own markets. It was therefore left to private enterprise to meet this demand and he was glad that Mr. Kermani had come forward and built the market.

Mr. Mody on behalf of the owner thanked the guests and said that the market provided separate accommodation for fish and vegetables and would shortly have a refrigerator.

KURLA MUNICIPAL OFFICE "INVADED" BY MUSLIMS

Protest Against Projection On Mosque Land

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, May 20.

The Kurla Municipality, at its adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, carried by a majority the motion of Mr. S. B. Ganpule, appointing temporarily Mr. K. R. Oka as the Municipal Engineer on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 plus Rs. 30 allowance, and requesting the President to forward the petition of Mr. Akbaryar Khan to the Minister for Local Self-Government for reinstatement, which was not forwarded to the Government through a clerical mistake, having been misaid in the municipal office.

Just before the close of the meeting, a representation was made by over 100 Muslims, who "invaded" the Council Hall, claiming an urgent relief from the general board for issuing a notice on a landlord to stop the projection of a building over a mosque ground, permission for which was given by the Chief Officer.

It was only after temporary relief was granted by the President with the consent of the board that the demonstrators left the Council Hall, which was the scene of mild excitement for quarter of an hour.

KURLA GAMBLERS CONVICTED

Sub-Inspector's Successful Raid

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, May 20.

A successful raid by Sub-Inspec K. S. Keluskar of the Kurla police on an alleged gambling den on the night of May 8 last culminated on Saturday in the conviction of five persons at the Kurla Police Court.

Radhilal Nanbatlal, who pleaded guilty to the charge of running a common gaming house, was sentenced by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Harjivan Lalji, Asare Sukhai, Hasamsab Emamsab and Bhagwatsing Sudhirsing, who were found, gaming in the room at the time of the police raid, were each fined Rs. 10 or in default to suffer seven days' hard labour.

The case of three others Aba Daji, Abdul Raheman Shekchand and Lakhusing Shinkhusing, who claimed to be tried, was adjourned to May 26 next.

BOMBAY-AGRA ROAD STABBING

Assailants Still At Large

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPER, May 20.

Ramkhilavan Pataudin, a Bhayya, of Ghatkopar, is alleged to have been waylaid and stabbed at about 6-30 p.m. on Saturday evening by two Pathans, (who have since disappeared) on the Bombay-Agra road off Hariali village, while the former was returning home with a cart laden with kerosene tins. The injured man was first taken by the Ghatkopar police to Kurla dispensary, but was later removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, his injuries having been found serious.

It is alleged that a jacket with a purse containing Rs. 32, has been taken away by the assailants. The police inquiries are in progress.

GHASTLY "RITUALS"

Kenya Tribesmen Indulge In Head Hunting

NAIROBI, May 20.

Dwellers in norh Kenya were horrified at the news of fresh "ritual" murders similarly to those committed last year by the fierce samburu warriors which led to Government investigation and imposition of a tribal fine.

A band of Samburus desirous of "Blooding" their spears, attacked 2 young herdsmen driving the stock to a waterhole in the forest and speared them to death and horribly mutilated their bodies.

Subsequently the young son of Kikuyu chief was waylaid and speared by a Samburu and the body was mutilated.—Reuter.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Small Fluctuations

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following report:—

Since we wrote this report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

New York.—9/5/34 July 11.35, Oct. 1152, Jany. 11,70. March 11.81.

New York,—16/5/34 July 11.39, Oct. 11.56, July 11.74, March 11.84 July plus .04 Oct. plus .04 Oct. plus .04 Mar. plus .03.

Liverpool 9/5/34 July 5.86, Oct. 580, Jany. 5.77, March 5.78.

Liverpool,—16/5/34 July 5.89 Oct. 5.83 Jany. 5,81, March 5.81 July plus .03 Oct plus .03 Jany. plus .04 March plus .03.

A week of small fluctuations in a narrow market has brought very little change in values since last week. May is often a month of inaction in the American cotton market, and after the heavy clearing up of open interests which has taken place during recent weeks, many operators are now out of the market awaiting fresh developments. In the cotton belt the usual favourable May weather is now being experienced. The sowing of the New Crop must now be about completed and private guesses of the acreage are around 30,000,000. The ultimate size of the crop will now largely depend upon weather conditions. Meantime demand is on the small side, but as we are now near the end of the season offerings from the South are equally light. Consumption of cotton by Mills in the United States last month reached the satisfactory total of 513,000 bales, but as fresh orders have been running below production a falling away from this figure is anticipated during the next few months. As fresh interfering legislation is unlikely in America in the near future, we look like having a good old fashioned weather market during the next few months.

LOCAL MARKET.

The Bombay market has also moved within narrow limits. A moderate daily offtake is reported with Japan. Other export outlets have been exceedingly quiet, and with the local strike position no better, practically no local business has been reported. Our hedge contracts have been held steady by purchases on account of speculators who believe that the amount of tenderable cotton is insufficient to protect the large amount of hedge sales which have been put out by stock holders. This position keeps our New Crop quotations at a low premium. We are of opinion this is a temporary feature for we do not believe holders of Broach cotton in particular will carry their stocks beyond July/August unless they obtain a larger carrying premium than that now offered.

NATHIBAI THACKERSEY WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

The following ladies and gentlemen have been duly elected in the annual election held in May 1934 on behalf of the different Electorates for a period mentioned against their names:—

PATRONS' ELECTORATE.

Mrs. Varubai Shevde, G.A., Poona, 5 years.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.A, Barat-Law, Bombay, 2 years.

EDUCATED LADIES' ELETORATE

Mrs. Sharadagauri Mehta, B.A., Ahmedabad, 5 years.

GRADUATES' (REF: PROOF) ELECTORATE.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar, M.B.B.S., Bombay, 5 years.

Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni, B.A., Poona, 5 years.

Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, M.A., Bombay, 5 years.

Mrs. Jayashri Raiji, B.A, Bombay, 5 years.

Mrs. Srirangamma, B.A., Bangalore 2 years.

GENERAL ELECTORATE.

Prof. V. M. Joshi, M.A., Hingne 5 years.

Miss Savita Trivedi, G.A., Ahmedabad, 2 years.

CLASH WITH BLACK-LEGS

Three Workers Arrested On Sunday

As a sequel to the clash between a party of black-legs and strikers near the Century Mills, Parbadevi, the previous evening, the DeLisle Road police arrested three strikers on Sunday morning.

Owing to the fact that all the mills remained closed on Sunday, the mill area was calm and quiet.

Three police constables were among the injured in the clash which occurred near the Century Mills on Saturday evening. It appears that about a hundred black-legs were being escorted home by the police when some strikers attacked them with stones, brick bats and soda water bottles. The police intervened and dispersed the strikers. Three constables were among the injured.

There were a series of minor clashes in the mill area on Saturday evening but no untoward incident occurred on Sunday.

Police Ban On Workers' Demonstrations

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued the following order:—

Whereas there have been serious disputes and dissensions among mill hands and employees of the textile mills in Bombay and whereas it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace and safety to prohibit assemblies or processions in connection with the present textile dispute or strike;

Now therefore, I, Walter Robert George Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3 of section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902 prohibit for seven days from 20th May 1934 the organising or holding or convening or calling together of any assembly or procession of any persons in connection with the present textile dispute or strike in the following Municipal Wards of the City of Bombay, viz. C, D, E, F. and G, except as follows:—

(1) Assemblies: the above prohibition with regard to assemblies does not apply to:—

(a) LALBAUG MAIDAN.

On the open plot of ground situated in the triangular plot of land bounded by Parel Road, Parel Chawl Road and Arthur Road known as the Tulsirampada or Lalbaug Maidan.

(b) GANESH MAIDAN.

On the Municipal Playground situated between Suparibaug Road and Parel Government House Gate Road known as Ganesh Maidan.

(c) KAMGAR MAIDAN.

On the Municipal Playground opposite the K. E. M. Hospital commonly known as Kamgar Maidan.

(d) SEWRI.

On the open plot of land situated at Sewri belonging to Khemji Vishram bounded on the east by Khemji Vishram Chawl, on the south by Finlay and Company's godowns, on the north by Bhikoo Mali's Chawl and on the west by Tokersey's Chawl and the Swan Mill compound.

(e) MADANPURA KALAPANI.

On the open plot of ground on Ripon Road at the corner of Tank Pakhadi Street.

(f) CHOWPATTY.

On the sandy part of Chowpatty beach where meetings are usually held.

(g) GOWALIA TANK MAIDAN.

(2) Processions: the above prohibition with regard to processions does not apply to the following streets, viz:—

New Parbhadevi Road from Nagu Sayaji's Wadi to Elphinstone Road.

Elphinstone Road and its continuation to Old Government House (Haffkine Institute).

Parel Government House Gate Road.

Arthur Road to its junction with DeLisle Road.

DeLisle Road South to its junction with Haines Road.

Haines Road from its junction with DeLisle Road to its junction with Tank Pakhadi Street.

Tank Pakhadi Street.

Road through Parel village from Parel Government House Gate Road to and along the new road which leads from Parel Tank Road to Sewri New Road, as far as its junction with Sewri New Road.

KURLA STRIKERS' MEETING

Labour Leaders Exhort Them To Hold Out

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, May 20.

At a meeting of the textile strikers held this morning at Kurla, Mrs. Ushabai Dange and Mr. Bhuskute, Bombay City labour leaders, exhorted the millhands to hold out till full relief was given by the millowners to the workers' demands.

That the mill strike is gaining strength is revealed by the number of strikers swelling every day since the arrests by the police of the seven processionists, of whom four are labour leaders of Bombay. It is understood that till yesterday about 400 operatives of the Swadeshi Mills have joined the strikers.

The Swadeshi Mill is not working, to-day being Sunday.

The New Kurla Mill is closed since the commencement of the strike here on May 4.

PROGRESSIVE KHAR

Model Sharada Mandir In Model Suburb

(From A Correspondent.)

Some enthusiastic Gujarati residents of the Suburb of Khar have decided to organise and start a Kelavani Mandal (Education Society) in order to give to Khar the benefit of primary education at present and higher education later on when possible. The Education Society will run a Primary School comprising Stds. I-II-III with a Montessori Class for infants. The opening ceremony, it is understood, will take place in the first week of June and the school will start regular work on the 11th of June.

The Montessori Class will be conducted by trained Montessori teachers, male and female, selected by Mr. Gijubhai, of Dakshinamurti fame, and the soul of Montessori Sangh. An experienced graduate teacher will act as Principal.

The following are the names of some of those who are taking active interest, viz., Mr. Madhavlal Makanjee Bhatt, Mr. Popatlal G. Shah, Mr. D. M. Daru, Mr. H. B. Divanjee, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Mr. Marfatia, Mr. Khandwalla and Mr. V. H. Mehta. A very handsome monthly donation has been promised by a charitably disposed gentleman.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari and Sir V. T. Krishnama Chari lunched at Government House on Saturday.

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow

With effect from Session July 1934, the Overseer Certificate of the Wewett Engineering School has been recognised by the U. P. Government. The first batch of Overseer students will pass out from this institution in 1936 and their Final Examination will be conducted by the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces

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Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 21, 1934

MOMENTOUS DECISIONS

The decisions of the All-India Congress Committee, dealing, as they do, with some of the most serious political questions of the day, need to be considered very carefully with all their implications. The first resolution of the Committee was as follows: "Having considered the statement dated 7th April 1934 of Mahatma Gandhi, this Committee accepts his recommendation in regard to the suspension of Civil Disobedience." The implications of the statement as understood by Gandhiji himself and other prominent Congress leaders were clearly explained to the House, and the question of Gandhiji reserving to himself the right to resume C. D. on behalf of the Congress was subjected to prolonged and severe criticism. But finally the resolution was carried without a division. That clearly shows that a vast majority of Congressmen, while willing to suspend C. D. for the time being, are not prepared to abandon it as a weapon in political agitation. Nay, they even keep it up though in an extremely restricted form. The resolution also gives a "carte blanche" to Gandhiji to resume C. D. as and when he thinks fit and on behalf of Congress. It is a conclusive proof of the strong hold that he has on the Congress and through it on the country. Indeed the whole session of the A.I.C.C. is one more personal triumph for Gandhiji and should disillusion those of his critics who fondly believed that his influence in the Congress and the country had considerably waned.

Council Entry

The text of the resolution on Council entry shows that Congress men have gained more than was believed on the strength of earlier reports of an undertaking between the party leaders concerned. The resolution appoints Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Ansari to form a Board called the Congress Parliamentary Board consisting of not more than 25 Congressmen The resolution further provides:

"The Board shall run, and control the elections of members to the legislatures on behalf of the Congress and shall have the power to raise, possess and administer funds for carrying out its duties. The Board shall be subject to the control of the All-India Congress Committee and shall have the power to frame its constitution, make rules and regulations from time to time for the management of its affairs. "The constitution and the rules and regulations shall be placed before the Working Committee for approval, but shall be in force pending the approval or otherwise of the Working Committee. The Board shall select only such candidates as will be pledged to carry out in the legislatures the Congress policy as it will be determined from time to time."

It will be clear from the above that Congress gets complete control over its Council policy and that the Swaraj Party as such is merged in the Congress. But the reported personnel of the Parliamentary Board, which will control the day to day policy of the Congress Councillors is such as the Swaraj Party itself would most desire. To that Party also is largely due the credit of having made Council entry a live issue and having obtained through Gandhiji the support of a large majority of Congressmen for this new activity. On the whole the resolution is likely to give satisfaction to all Congressmen except a few extreme "No-Changers" and a few Socialists who fear that Council policy may waken the agitation in the country. It is up to the Congress Councillors to dissipate these fears by making their Council policy and tactics absolutely complementary to Congress work outside the Councils.

Socialist Programme

It is to be regretted that for want of time more than any other reason a more comprehensive and dynamic constructive programme than the old constructive programme of the Congress was not formulated by the A.I.C.C. The Congress Socialists tried hard to get such a programme sanctioned by that body; and though they have failed to gain their point so far, they can reasonably expect a better response to their programme from the plenary session of the Congress, proposed to be called in this City in October next. Their success will be greater if they commend to Congress a clearer and more immediately practicable programme than the one they have now generally outlined and if they canvass public opinion in support of it even now. Their success will be greater still if they demonstrate the potency of their programme by working it out in selected areas. This can best be done, for example, with reference to the organisation of workers and peasants, an activity to which many persons even outside the Socialist Party rightly attach considerable importance. Let all these show by example how the organisation is to be effected instead of being content with merely singing the praise of this activity. They will thereby help the Bombay session of the Congress to make good a regrettable omission for which the Patna meeting has made itself responsible.

Hindrance To Social Reform

The existence of a social evil like child marriage in India after 150 years of British rule, and a century after the abolition of Sutee, is a standing proof of the general incompetence of an alien Government to rule in the best interests of its subject people. It is besides, a complete refutation of the theory, held almost as a belief till some years ago, that in India at least social reform should precede political reform. Normally there can be no such artificial rule of priority in the flow of the channels of national life, which should move along in full force simultaneously. Indeed, to make up for past neglect and bring the country socially and economically abreast of the world, it is now felt that well distributed and unhampered political power is what India needs most urgently. That this is no ultra-radical or Bolshevist programme would be made clear by the reading of a little book of about 140 pages by a British Conservative lady Member of Parliament, Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone. In her book, entitled "Child Marriage." The Indian Minatour," a George Allen publication, costing 2s. 6d. net, she has drawn up, quoting chapter and verse from Government and other authoritative sources for every statement that is made, a crushing indictment against the present system of Government in India for its having allowed child marriage still to prevail. She is sincerely, and to the depth of her being, moved by this evil, and spares nobody who has been in some way or other responsible for its perpetuation; nor does she spare her own resourcefulness in suggesting various plans for its early uprooting. So far "the Government of India must take its full share of responsibility for the feeble and unworkable form in which the (Sarda) Act was allowed to pass"; equally blameworthy are the circumstances which have reduced the measure to "practically a dead letter." And Sarda Act is the only tangible measure to the credit of the Government to check the evil of child marriage.

What is to be the remedy? Miss Rathbone is emphatic in her opinion, "to say that the problem cannot be solved without the co-operation of women is a platitude." "So far as women's opinion in India is articulate," she has assured from the Joshi Report and the proceedings of the various, women's conferences, "it is universally on the side of social reform." So the thing to do "is to give women themselves the constitutional means, through their status in the new Constitution, of freeing themselves from the evils from which we have so signally failed to free them." For this purpose there must be adequate representation of women in the new legislatures. The principle of adult suffrage recommended by the Women's Indian Association meets with Miss Rathbone's approval. To supplement and strengthen the efforts in the legislatures, public opinion outside should be educated for which Miss Rathbone recommends that the genius and grit for organisation shown by Indian women during the Civil Disobedience movement should be mobilised against, child marriage.

It may be doubted, however, whether Miss Rathbone by concentrating on the trees, and that too on a solitary one, is not losing sight of the wood. If Indian women's cause will suffer, almost irretrievably by the recommendations of the W. P. regarding their franchise, is not the fate of the nation as a whole, by the other recommendations, doomed likewise? Against the larger perspective and in relation to the fundamental problem of India, Miss Rathbone's prescription may strike one as a Nasmyth hammer to crush a fly. Deep feelings on a nation-wide scale are rarely stirred up by and against an isolated phenomenon of wrong or evil, however bad and far-reaching its effects may be. Something touching the very core or life-centre of a nation can only do that. However, to have made this criticism against Miss Rathbone does by no means imply a detraction from the value of her able and sympathetic analysis of the problem of child marriage and the various means suggested for its solution.

LATE SHETH LALJI NARANJI

(By K. S. R. IYER)

The death of Sheth Lalji Naranji has removed a notable figure from the commercial community of India. Born and brought up in very orthodox surroundings and in an atmosphere of simple life, he was able to maintain both his conservatism and simplicity intact until the very end. Educated only upto the Previous Class, he was called upon at a very early age to shoulder heavy responsibilities. His services were required even when he was in his teens by Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co., the well-known business house in Bombay with influential connections all over the country.

Mr. Lalji Naranji soon made a a mark in every business that he undertook. There was no business of any importance with which he was not closely associated. He owned the Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills at Sholapur, and several Ginning and Pressing Factories in India and Africa. He was connected with the sole selling agency of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., the largest mills owned by the Wadia family.

Public Service.

Mr. Lalji Naranji's advice was freely sought by many Indian Princes and financiers of India. The success which attended Mr. Lalji in his business career attended him in every line of activity that he undertook. During the last 15 years, Mr. Lalji was most active in the public life of Bombay. He was, for a long time, a virile and active member of the Bombay Legislative Council, representing the commercial interests of the City. As a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, few have equalled, and none excelled him. Whenever Mr. Lalji was on his legs in the Council, he was always heard with rapt attention, respect and interest. He was a very active member of the Bombay Port Trust; only his failing health prevented him from continuing his membership in a body where he has left his impress as a champion of Indian commercial interests. As the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on more than one occasion, and as a member of the Committee for several years, he has rendered to the cause of Indian commerce services which fall to the lot of very few people. He was connected with practically every industry, and at the time of his death he was a Director of no less than 18 Joint Stock Companies. Whether it was Cotton, Piecegoods, Minerals, Sugar, Salt, Transportation, by land, water or air, everyone of which has claimed both his attention and his money.

Insurance Promoter.

But the greatest interest that he took was in the development of Indian Insurance Business. He was dreaming of the day when India would have her own Banking, Insurance and Shipping companies, and he worked ceaselessly in this direction. It might be said that this dream of Mr. Lalji Naranji has, to a large extent come true. He himself started one of the largest organisations, named the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., in the year 1919. This was the first general insurance company formed with a large paid-up capital. The confidence which Mr. Lalji commanded from the investing public of India can be gathered from the fact that when he started the Jupiter General his firm received applications for shares which came to ten times more than what was actually needed. As soon as the prospectus was published, day after day, hundreds of applica-

(Continued on page 10).

OUR LONDON LETTER

How The British Press Reacted To Swarajists' Move

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 12.
(By Air Mail.)

Government had a thoroughly uncomfortable time in the House of Commons this week. The Liberal Party opened its attack when Sir Herbert Samuel criticised the Government on its refusal to accept the offer of New Zealand to establish mutual free trade between the two countries. Neither the Prime Minister nor Mr. Baldwin found it possible to be present in the House while Sir Herbert continued his slashing attack. In reply to the charge that the Government's policy was causing grave concern throughout the Empire, Mr. Thomas was reduced to suggesting that the New Zealand's offer was not a genuine one and was due merely to their desire to make it clear to their own farmers that Great Britain would do no more for them. Mr. Thomas came, in fact, perilously near using his favourite word "humbug" when he declared that New Zealand dares not reduce its tariffs and that its enquiry was not taken by the British Government as an offer "because the Cabinet knew perfectly well that no New Zealand Minister could entertain the proposal for two minutes". The attempt to question the genuineness of the New Zealand inquiry neither pleased nor impressed the House. "A most unfortunate suggestion," protested Sir Percy Harris warmly from the Liberal benches. To the House it was quite obvious that the real reason for the refusal was the agricultural policy of the Government.

WHAT IS SEDITION?

Hardly had the Government survived the onslaughts from the two Oppositions than came another attack on the Government when the notorious Sedition Bill of the Government was literally speaking under fire on Tuesday night. Mr. Maxton describing himself as a potential victim of the Government Bill wanted enlightenment from the Government on what would constitute "Sedition". He saw himself as a person who had to approach all persons, all citizens, including members of the armed forces, to persuade them that the political point of view for which he stood was a more intelligent one than that of the present government. The armed forces retained the right to vote and were entitled to have a reasonable understanding of the policies of the various parties in the State. He, therefore, wanted to be able to put the views of his party which were frankly revolutionary before soldiers without incurring penalties either for himself or those associated with him. He emphasised that the Independent Labour Party was not an illegal organisation, neither was the Communist Party. If, however, the Communist Party were to issue a pamphlet stating its views of how social and political changes were to be brought about and circulated that to the troops or wrote such an article in their official journal, it would be regarded as an endeavour to seduce the troops.

The Attorney General endeavoured to explain what was meant by sedition. He thought that Mr. Maxton would be careful to keep on the right side of the law and perhaps what he advocated would be evolutionary rather than revolutionary policy. If Mr. Maxton advocated violence and bloodshed as a means of attaining his Utopia he would bring himself within the reach of the law, but if he merely advocated constitutional means he might advocate his Utopia as extremely as he liked even to the extent of a Soviet or a republic. So far as the bill was concerned, if he confined himself to informing members of the forces what were his ideas he would be on the right side of the law but if he incited them to mutiny and disobedience he would be breaking the law.

BILL DENOUNCED

That the explanation of the Attorney General did not satisfy any body was evident from the fact that member after member gave expression to a sense of suspicion of the Government's real intention in hastening with the Bill. Outside the House of Commons, eminent writers, publicists and even the Churchmen have allied together to denounce the Government measure. The position of the Government is ridiculous indeed in view of the speeches and writing of the Prime Minister. Naturally the Attorney General had to concede a good deal of ground to his critics which he did on the issue of seditious literature. His concession to the critics now transfers the onus of proof that a man is in possession of seditious literature for the purpose of committing an offence under the Act of the prosecution. He did not succeed to carry out the original plan imposing upon the defendant in a seditious charge the obligation of proving his innocence, which, as astonished critics of the Bill had pointed out, was the complete reversal of the English legal doctrine that a man is innocent until proved guilty. Not satisfied with this paltry concession, the Churchmen issued a manifesto describing the Bill as an invasion of religious and civil liberty. They recognise that under the drastic terms of the new bill, applied as it might be in times of public agitation, their houses and their libraries would be liable to police raids. It was certain that there would be found in their possession literature expounding the Christian pacifist position, which in the terms of the bill would be of such a nature that the dissemin-

(Continued on Page 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MIDDLE EAST ENTENTE

The visit in June of the Shah of Persia to the Turkish President will, of course, prove of historic importance in more ways than one. Consolidation of solidarity among the Nations of Asia is a consummation much to be desired, and we confidently hope that the Shah's visit will be a big step in that direction. There are reports through Reuter of a projected entente of Middle Eastern Nations and they are endorsed in a despatch to his paper by the Angora correspondent of "Forward." It appears that the countries that are proposed to constitute the alliance are Turkey, Persia, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Transjardonia. It is unfortunate that none of the reports provide any material to explain certain important, indeed vital, points that arise immediately. Out of the six States mentioned, Turkey and Persia are, of course, independent; the sovereignity of Egypt and Irak needs elaborate explanations to be reconciled with its qualifications and reservations and Syria and Transjardonia are Mandated territories under France and Britain respectively. What will be the position of the 'entente' vis-a-vis Britain and France? It is reported, moreover, that Afghanistan and Russia are not to be included. Why?

RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE

It is quite likely that, as during the World Economic Conference, M. Litvinoff will again emerge a triumphant figure out of the inevitable failure of the Disarmament Conference. Russia will be the centre of international affairs in Geneva if latest speculations are at all based on any reality. Russia will gain mnch by joining the League of Nations but she will thereby serve the League more. It is easy to realise what Russian membership will mean to the tottering prestige of the League of Nations. This is why we shall not be surprised if the League Council does pay to Russia the high tribute of ignoring rules and regulations and itself inviting her to join the League.

"APRES MOI LE SOCIALISME."

The "Goodwill Day" celebrated in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall was, apart from certain serious omissions, remarkable for the adventures of the President, the Mayor and Sir Govindrao Pradhan, in unfamiliar realms. The President Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), talked sympathetically, was it not the "Goodwill day?"—of Socialism, but betrayed the weakness of the man to whom the vital virtue of an ideal is that it should belong, in its practical realisation, to the future and not to the present. He considers Socialism to be the essence of economic justice. He admits almost directly that Socialism is the antithesis of strife and enmity. He even went so far as to prove his case for Socialism by declaring that it had brought contentment to the people of England. But so far as India is concerned, an animated dummy of it "is possible and should be achieved" in the long drawn fulness of time! Socialism, yes; but not in Sir Cowasji's time!

IGNORING THE CAUSE.

Nor in the time of Mr. Hussain Ally Rahimtoola and Sir Govindrao Pradhan. Between them they subjected to a ruthless X-Ray analysis war, armaments, economc rivalries protection—even "rationalisation"—"devilish ambition and aggrandisement," "mal-distribution of wealth" and the existence of "class-wars within." And they came to the conclusion that what society needed was "goodwill." They realised the contradiction between goodwill on the one hand and the characteristic expressions of the evils inherent in present-day society. They recognise the evils society is suffering from, but not their main spring—the Social Order, which renders goodwill impossible. Goodwill, they will say, is good but, the present Social Order is better; evils must go, but not in our time! Incidentally, does it really advance the cause of goodwill to insult one's own flag and, therefore, one's own country?

CHILDREN'S HOME.

The report of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home of the Society for Protection of Children showed a record of progress in the useful work that it has been doing for destitute children of the City. The resources and accommodation at the disposal of the Society, however, fall far short of the demands of such a large City. Government help is urgently needed for the Society to accommodate more children; and moreover, there is an urgent need for a separate Home for the mentally defective children. As the report says, it is dangerous and harmful for such children to be kept with normal ones, and the Committee of Enquiry into the care of destitute children has already pointed out the necessity for such a Home. The Home deserves much more assistance than it receives from philanthropists, and philanthrophic institutions and still more from the Government.

Press Views

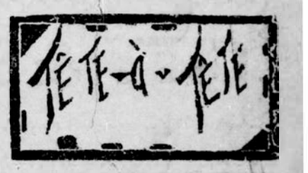
Socialist Conference

The fact that a large number of representatives attended the Socialist Conference at Patna is highly significant. The Patna Conference has decided upon organising a socialist wing of the Congress. If it is to be a loose body intent upon converting the Congress to an increasingly socialistic programme, it may be a good idea. But, if it is the intention of those who gathered at Patna to organise a regular party within the Congress with a separate constitution, membership and funds, we are afraid the move is undesirable.

Regarding the programme also, a two-fold attempt is needed. Nationalisation and socialisation of all industries and agriculture are of course the ultimate ideal. But, it does not follow that India should adopt the system of centralised bureaucracy with the suppression of freedom of thought and initiative which is inevitable from the Bolshevik dictatorship. How socialism has to be adapted to Indian conditions and genius is a problem on which much original thinking has to be done.—"Indian Express".

Disquieting!

The news from Bombay is grave and shocking. We regret to have to say that we have no patience with the mill-owners or the Government either. Between them they have made the situation extremely serious and disquieting. The attitude of the Government of Bombay towards the strike is wholly incomprehensible. We can understand the strikers, for labour is a long-suffering community. We can understand the mill-owners, for they have no inconsiderable interest at stake. But what would be said of a Government which knows no means of dealing with a protracted conflict except lathi charges and the banning of meetings?—"Forward."



An attempt to remove a gold ornament from the temple idol was made at the Motishaw Jain Temple, Love Lane, recently.

In the same Lane is situated another temple—sort of a temple we mean, please. But nothing more valuable is missing from there—and that too only for a couple of days—than Maulana Shaukat Ali.

* * * *

"Mahatma Scores At A.I.C.C."
—Headline.

A chanceless double century with no less than 15 sixers and 25 fours in his score?

* * * *

We learn from a very very private source that Sir Cowasji Jehangir has no intention of painting himself pink—much less red—all over. His sympathetic references to classes, contentment, equal distribution of wealth, etc., should be taken at their limited face value as "Lipstick Socialism".

* * * *

We also learn from the same very very private square that the Home Member and the Police Commissioner do not consider it necessary to keep a strict and vigilant watch over Sir Cowasji's movements.

We are, however, strongly disposed to discount the assurance of our informant—the same—that Sir Govindrao Pradhan and Mr. Husseinaly Rahimtoola actually pilfered the Parsi Knight's "vanity bag", at the Good-will meeting. They used their own.

* * * *

Lady Haig wife of the Governor-Designate of the United Provinces has returned to Simla after visiting Nainital and Lucknow.

And inspecting, no doubt, the Government Houses. But in view of the present financial stringency, we do hope her favourite is either the same of Lady Hailey's or not too uncompromisingly favourite.

* * * *

"180 Miles In 18 Days."
—Headline.

Sounds like an insinuation against our local trains.

* * * *

Thus the Archbishop of Canterbury: "I have been haunted by the Indian problem almost literally night and day for more than a year."

So His Grace too has at last seen Britain's "Family Ghost" in clinking chains though without clanking armour?

* * * *

We should like to sympathise with His Grace and we do. But the Indian Problem has had a worse and much more—oh! ever so much more—extended experience than the Primate. And during the last year or so it has been haunted literally day and night by Churchill, Page-Croft, etc., etc.

* * * *

Britain is prepared to double her air-force, and leap from the fifth to the first place.

It is not yet known whether the first four will also leap up simultaneously from their respective positions, or wait for the record to be established first.

* * * *

None of the questions on the League Council agenda has yet been disposed of and it has been adjourned, says a Geneva message, to May 30—when it will set to work in right earnest and dispose itself of.

* * * *

"Each Man Is His Own Stove."

Shure, shure. He can flare up and cool down as he likes.

* * * *

"Another result of the Working Committee decision is that it brings about greater unity in the ranks of the Congress than a mere Swaraj ticket would have yielded."

Anglo-Indian papers, please do not copy.

* * * *

A book called "Hindu Heaven" by Max Wylie has been proscribed by the Punjab Government.

Evidently it is far from being the Government's heaven.

* * * *

A writer is furious that film-comedians are better paid than cabinet ministers.

They deserve it,—we mean the film comedians. They are generally more amusing.

* * * *

Slightly Under-diagnosed

"I don't like your heart action," said the doctor, applying the stethoscope again; "You've had some trouble with angina pectoris, haven't you?"

"You're right in a way, doctor," said the young man sheepishly, "only that isn't her name."

INCERTITUDE

"Does this story end happily?"

"Don't know. It only says they married."

Battle Royal Between Socialists & Swarajists

Mahatma's Double Victory At Patna

(Continued from page 1.)

will. The Congress organisation was broken. They had no offices. They did not know who were the members and who had paid subscription, so that Special Session was out of the question. By adopting his proposition they would have the right to recall Congressmen from the Councils but if bad men got in, that was their ill-luck.

WHAT HE SAID AT LAHORE.

Finally Gandhiji recalled how he was defeated at Lahore when he wished the Congress work to be divided into separate autonomous departments, for instance, Khaddar, Prohibition, Untouchability, etc. They thought he was taking away the powers from the Congress and leaving no work for it. Since then the Congress had done nothing and many who opposed him then confessed that the country had suffered because of that. He warned the A.I.C.C. against committing the same mistake and asked them to agree to the setting up of a separate Board. He appealed to members to shorten the debate and show regard for the old age of Pandit Malaviya

LAHORE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy pointed out that the Lahore Congress resolution imposed a ban both on the present and future legislatures and the resolution was against the spirit and policy of the Lahore Congress resolution.

At this stage the president, Pandit Malaviya, called upon Mr. Nariman to read Mr Vijayaraghavachariar's letter bearing on the point of order raised by Mr. Abhayanka.

Mr. Abdul Bari and others objected to Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar's letter being read.

RESOLUTION IN ORDER.

The President held the letter to be germane to the subject and it must be read. The letter questioned the authority of the A. I. C. C. finally to dispose of the Council entry matter now referred to it by the Ranchi Conference.

The President, holding the resolution to be perfectly in order, pointed out that the object of the constitution would be defeated if the rules were interpreted too rigidly and on that account they could never get out of the deadlock.

ACCEPT SOCIALIST PROGRAMME

Swami Kumaranand (Andhra) opposing the resolution said that the A. I. C. C. could not rescind the Lahore Congress resolution until it was laid before the open session of the Congress. They were trying to convert the Congress into an election-fighting machinery. He pleaded for the adoption by the Congress of the Socialist programme.

The President then announced that he had received 14 amendments to the resolution.

Mr. Ravi Srankar Shukla moved an amendment that only such Congressmen be selected as candidates for Legislatures as would carry out the Congress policy.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Mr. Balkrishna (Cawnpore) moved an amendment that the members of the proposed Parliamentary Board be elected by the Executives of the various Provincial Congress Committees in proportion to their representation in the A. I. C. C. and only tried Congressmen be selected as candidates for legislatures.

Mr. Sampurnananda said they must fix the number of the members of the Board at 25.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. Mujamdar saw in the resolution the triumph of Mr. C. R. Das' idea that the one way of meeting 'Government's violence' was to assume control of the machinery for legislation. He moved an amendment that candidates be set up on the suggestion of District Congress Committees or the Congress body in the constituency concerned.

Swami Govindanand moved an amendment urging an early session of the Congress to consider council entry. He was an out and out opponent of Council entry, but felt that when they were making confession of a new faith they should submit this to the Congress Session. He knew that Pandit Malaviya was prepared to hold the sessions in Benares at three week's notice.

RATIFICATION BY CONGRESS.

Mr. Sarweshwar Sastri welcomed Council entry, but wished the Parliamentary Board to have one representative each from the 21 Congress Provinces.

Mr. G. S. Gupta wanted that Council entry resolution to be ratified by the Congress.

At this stage Pandit Malaviya said that such members as wished to have tea could go but work of the committee would continue. There was, however, a general rush out and the Committee had to be adjourned for over half an hour.

CONTEST ON SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

When the Committee reassembled after an hour's interval, Prof. Ranga urged Council-entry on the basis of the Socialist programme. He asked that the A.I.C.C. should give a definite mandate for entering the Assembly and the Provincial Councils.

Mr. Chakravarty (Bengal) moved an amendment to the effect that the members of the Parliamentary board should be selected from amongst those who had participated in the Civil Disobedience movement.

NO SWARAJ THROUGH COUNCILS.

Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, opposing the resolution, said: You have taught us how to make sacrifices and now you change the method and ask for votes from the masses to send you to the councils. You cannot attain Swaraj through councils. How will it work if Mahatma Gandhi were to go to jail and Dr. Ansari to the Assembly?"

Mahatma Gandhi: "Surely he will try to take me out of it."

Mr. Abhayanker, who was seated in front of Gandhiji, moved aside and remarked humorously, "I seem to eclipse you by sitting in front."

RESCISSION OF LAHORE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Sri Prakas (Benares) also moved an amendment in the following words: "The Lahore Congress resolution imposing the ban on the councils, shall not be rescinded except by an Open Session of the Congress and if the next Congress rescinds it, then the Electoral (Ref: Proof machinery of the Congress shall be run on the basis of the Socialist programme."

NO BLANK CHEQUE TO SWARAJISTS.

Acharya Narendra Dev, in seconding the amendment, characterised the Council entry programme as futile and strongly pleaded for the adoption of the Socialist programme which would take the country forward towards the goal of Swaraj and appealed to Mahatma Gandhi to give his blessings to the new Socialistic ideal and said that they should not give a blank cheque to the Swarajists on the basis of the programme they had proposed.

WAIT FOR REFORMS.

Mr. Abhayanker opposing the resolution, said: The Congress prestige is now at a very low ebb. Therefore, there is no use riding high horses. Don't go to the Councils because I think there is nothing to be gained by going to the Councils. You will not be able to send men in any appreciable numbers. Your member, when he gets a ministership, might be the person to sign an arrest warrant for Mahatma Gandhi. Why not hold your peace till the new Reforms come.

BIDE YOUR TIME.

It is stated that by going into the Assembly they will reject the White Paper and fight for the repeal of the repressive laws. It is no use writing on an old slate. The White Paper stands rejected so far as the Congress is concerned and there is no more civil disobedience. Gandhiji has already given too long a rope to the councilwallahs."

Mr. Abhayankar said that he was a whole-hogger in the matter of Council entry but he advised them to bide their time. At the moment their credit was low.

Professor Indra supported Mahatma Gandhi's resolution.

COMPROMISE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Satyamurthi, who was frequently interrupted, said that the resolution was frankly a compromise between what the Swarajists wanted and the others' point of view. He appealed to all the Congressmen to render every help to make the elections a thumping success. He was glad to live to see the day when Mahatma Gandhi would move a resolution for Council entry as the speaker had always believed in getting hold of all the strategic points.

TANDON'S PLEA.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon said that the resolution meant a falling off of their ideal. He could understand people saying that, because some new constitution gave opportunities it should be tried, but here was a constitution which had been tried and rejected. The election cry would damage the Congress reputation among the masses. He finally pleaded that the thousands of people and the kisans who had lost their lands, should have an opportunity of expressing themselves in a Congress session before they adopted the resolution.

REAL OBJECTIVE.

Mr. Govind Ballav Pant said that though Council entry should be useful for propaganda, they should not forget the real objective. He supported Mr. Balkrishna's amendment for electing members to the Parliamentary Board from amongst the various provincial Congress Committees.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE.

Dr. Kitchlew said that if it was a question of conviction or faith with Mahatma Gandhi, they would have followed his guidance and advice but as Mahatma Gandhi had himself little faith in his usefulness and was giving his permission to capture the legislatures, why lower the prestige of the Congress.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani said that he supported the resolution, for the programme of council entry was of national use in fighting the Government from within.

THE ISSUE.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that the issues had been partially clouded. The issue before them was whether the boycott of Councils was to be lifted. In the circumstances as they were to-day, no single activity could bring Swaraj to any nation. They must concentrate the national energy through the Councils.

MAHATMA'S REPLIES.

Mahatma Gandhi replying to the debate explained that the resolution did not want the "No-changers" to change their views about council entry or to advocate the cause of the council entry. In fact, he would be sorry if they said that they too were infected. Those Congressmen who thought that they could render some service through Councils should be given chance to do so. They did not expect "No-changers" to stand on their platform and support their council entry policy or programme, but he asked whether it was right to deny to a section of their brother Congressmen a chance of trying according to their lights.

These men had not been disloyal to the Congress in the past, and could be depended upon to come out, whenever the Congress so wished.

ONLY TO CONGRESSMEN.

After this, all amendments were rejected without a division, except the Socialist amendment which was rejected by 86 votes to 35.

The only change in the resolution was that only Congressmen can be selected as candidates. This was made clear by Mr. Shukla's amendment which introduced the words "Congressmen as" before the word "candidates" in the original resolution.

Gandhiji then moved that the next session of the Congress be held in Bombay in the first week of October. This too was agreed to.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj asked whether the session would be the 46th or the forty-eighth.

Pandit Malaviya said that the Delhi and Calcutta sessions which the Government had banned were as important as any others. Therefore the next session would be the forty-eighth (Cheers).

Thereafter Pandit Malaviya took the sense of the house, and by a majority, it was agreed to conclude business and refer all pending matters to the Working Committee. The House then adjourned, it being past midnight.—A. P.

PARTY TO A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 20.

The sitting of the A.I.C.C. was availed of by Rajendra Babu who acted as chief host at a tea party given to the A.I.C.C. delegates by Mahesh Dutt Sinha on behalf of the Lily Biscuit Company, Calcutta. Those attended included Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Ahyanker, Sardul Singh Kaveeshar, Jamnalal Bajaj, Rajagopalachari, M. S. Aney, Satyamurti, Devidas Gandhi, Nariman; Acharya Narindra Dev Sri Prakash, Mrs. Uma Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru and Miss Agatha Harrison at the A.I.C.C. grounds.

Nearly 400 guests and distinguished visitors were present. Imoprtant feature of the party was that all varieties of biscuits from the Lily Biscuit Company, a purely Indian concern, were served. The guests appreciated the Company which brought the preparation of these biscuits to the same level of perfection as foreign products.

LEADERS WELCOME PATNA DECISION

(Continued from page 1).

been accepted by the A.I.C.C. but, as it is, there is a distinct gain. Hereafter, every true Congressman is bound to support the Parliamentary Board of the Congress and its activities. As an old and confirmed Swarajist, I welcome the change of attitude in the Congress.

It is also significant that with very few exceptions, members were in favour of Council-entry, and the A.I.C.C. defeated by a significant majority the Socialist amendment." It was right they did so, said Mr. Satyamurti. The Karachi resolution of the Congress had done all that was needful. That resolution could achieve all those objects, and through it, the masses of India would come by their own. "I hope," said Mr. Satyamurti, that the Indian National Congress will never accept slogans of dictatorship of proletariat, class warfare and the abolition of private property. There are many inequalities in India to-day which must be redressed, and Swaraj, when it comes, must be, in the late Mr. Deshbandhu C.R. Das's words, for the 98 per cent. who have not, and not for the two per cent., who have; but Socialism is not the only way to it, and the Congress way is better, especially as India is a land of villages. They must be reorganised and be made into living units.

STAND BY CONGRESS.

I appeal to the country to stand by the Congress in revivifying Congress activities throughout the country and contesting and winning as many seats as possible in the Assembly elections. The question is no longer a party question. It interests the whole, because it has to answer the question—whether the Congress is alive or it has been killed."—A P.

ALAM WELCOMES PATNA DECISIONS.

LAHORE, May 20.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Dr. Mohd. Alam said he was happy over the Patna decisions. The decision for the formation of a Parliamentary Board solved many tangles, and it would enhance chances of success of the Congress candidates for election.

Dr. Alam, however, wished that the A.I.C.C. had appointed a Board to carry on anti-communal propaganda. He would have pressed that had he been able to attend the Patna meetings. Dr. Alam thought that sooner or later the Congress would have to do that also.—A. P.

BHAI PARMANAND BLAMES CONGRESS

LAHORE, May 20.

A vigorous attack on the Congress policy and tactics with reference to their treatment of Communal Award was made by Bhai Parmanand, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press on the Patna decisions.

Bhai Parmanand said that, as long as separate electorates remained and as long as the Muslims could vote for Muslims and the Hindus for Hindus, the Congress professing to be an organisation for Hindus and Muslims alike had no moral right to interfere in election of Hindu candidates. He asked whether it did not sound strange an unnatural that whereas Muslims should be nominated by the Muslim League, Hindu candidates should be nominated by Muslim leaders.

CONGRESS BLAMED.

Bhai Parmanand added: "As far as I can see, the policy and tactics followed by the Congress and its leaders have been most ruinous to the country, and more particularly to the Hindus. All our past experience clearly shows this. The most hateful Communal Award is an open reply to the tactics and is the direct outcome of the policy followed by the Congress. The most funny part of the game is that the Congress leaders who are responsible for all this, are now persuading the Hindus to swallow up this most pernicious pill and again follow their lead to be thrown i - to another terrible pit."

Bhai Parmanand continuing said that, as far as tall talk and high professions of the Congress were concerned, he wanted to remind them of Pandit Motilal Nehru's words in 1930 that, the experiment of Council-entry had failed. This had been corroborated by Gandhiji.

Bhai Parmanand added "What I want to put to the general public is that, if these leaders, who seem so anxious to go to the Assembly in spite of their conviction against the Communal Award have not the courage to face the facts, they will be quite incompetent to do any good to the country."—A.P.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Gandhiji Settles Personnel After Consulting Swarajist Leaders

PATNA, May 20.

Soon after the A.I.C.C. adjourned after midnight, Gandhiji had consultation with Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari and Swarajist leaders to fix up the majority of those who would constitute 25 members of the Board.

This was considered important, so that no chance would be left for any misunderstanding, especially because Dr. Ansari is going abroad for medical treatment shortly, and he alone is authorised, in company with Pandit Malaviya, to appoint members of the Board.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Gandhiji sat till 1-30 a.m. settling the names of the Parliamentary Board. The list will meet the wishes of Swarajists, because a majority of names in it are of those who were appointed members of the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party at Ranchi.

The chief changes are the inclusion of Dr. Gopichand for Punjab and Mr. Sri Krishan Singh for Berar.

The Swarajists pressed Gandhiji to include the names of Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

Gandhiji is reported to have expressed regret at his inability to do so, as they were his two chief lieutenants, whose energies could not be diverted to Council-work, without affecting the constructive programme.

BOARD MEMBERS.

The constitution, rules and regulations of the Parliamentary Board are being passed to-day and will be the same more or less as those passed at Ranchi for the Swaraj Party.

Prominent among the members of the Board, besides Pt. Malaviya and Dr. Ansari, are: Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Satyamurti, Dr. B.C. Roy and Mr. Asaf Ali.

It is learnt that when Dr. Ansari goes abroad, Pandit Malaviya will be the President of the Board.

Further names said to have been included in the Board are: Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Messrs. Gopichand Bhargava, J.C. Gupta, Dr. Satyapal, Mr. K.F. Nariman, Chowdhary Khaliquzzaman, Messrs. Aney, K.M. Munshi, Seth Govindas and Mr. Kiranshankar Roy.—A.P.

CONSTITUTION OF PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

PATNA, May 19.

Emergent consultations between Swarajist leaders have made those of them who had arranged to leave to-night postponed their departure till to-morrow. An important cause of this change in their programme is the necessity felt for personal talks between Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviya, with the object of arriving at an agreement on the names of 23 others, who would constitute the Congress Parliamentary Board. The Swarajist leaders are anxious that the names of those selected for the Board should, as far as possible, be the same as those who formed the Swaraj Party executive council.

Moreover, the presence of Swarajist leaders may be required in case of differences between Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Ansari, if any should arise, inasmuch as these differences have to be settled by the Parliamentary Board which is given full powers to run its internal affairs. The constitution of the Board is another question which worries the Swarajist leaders.

These points were the subject of consultations this evening among Swarajist leaders, who, however, express the hope that fears will be dissipated and the Board will function as a strong and united body.

The Swaraj Party Council is holding a meeting to-night. While accepting the Congress decision to form its own Parliamentary Board, the Party does not propose to vote for its death but will keep it in being and await future developments—A.P.

ATHENS, May 19.

Germany will treat Jews on an equal footing with other competitors in Berlin Olympics and also include the German team German Jews with sufficient ability, according to German delegates International Olympic Congress.—Reuter's Special.

Revolution Carried Out In Bulgaria

New Govt. Amounts To Virtual Dictatorship

OLD MINISTERS DISMISSED

Balanced Budget And Peace With All Powers Assured

Not A Shot Fired: Rumour Of King's Assassination Baseless

SOFIA, May 19.

The revolution was successfully carried out by wireless and telephone. Old ministers were dismissed by telephone and broadcast officials awakened early, escorted stations and ordered the broadcast of National Songs Marches until 9 a.m., when the formation of the new Government was announced.

The first act of the new Government, consisting of four civilians and three Generals, was the proclamation the policy to the nation, including a balanced budget, peace with all powers and the re-establishment of relations with Soviet.

Justifying the "coup d'etat" the manifesto states that a complete deadlock had been reached in the system of party Government, owing to internal dissensions, personal quarrels and innumerable sub-divisions of political groups. The manifesto promises sweeping social judicial reforms.

The new Head Police and a new Mayor for Sofia have already been appointed.

RUMOUR OF KING'S MURDER DENIED.

So far as known not a shot was qred, and the report of he assassination of the King is groundless.

All telegraphing and private telephoning were stopped until noon, whereafter telegrams were censored and even the Legations needed permission before telephoning. The British Minister was escorted by an officer when he desired to leave the Legation.

Reuter's correspondent was unable to leave the Legation until mid-day. The military with hand grenades were in evidence forbidding all traffic. Mushanoff, the Bulgarian Premier, was awakened by a frightened servant who told him his house was surrounded by troops with field guns. The Premier rushed to telephone the Minister of War, but was informed no private conversations were allowed. "But I am Premier." "No. You are not," the officer replied, and banged down the receiver. Other ministers were similarly dismissed by telephone.

NEW MINISTERS SURPRISED.

Even the new ministers were surprised when awakened by police officers who, without saying why, led them to the police station. Some believed they were arrested but when they arrived at the station they were informed by the Chief of the Police they were to be ministers in the King's new Government.—Reuter.

Developments May Follow 'Coup De Etat'

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SOFIA, May 20.

Important international developments may follow the "coup de'etat." The New Government is expected to make a vital change in the foreign policy to secure alliance with Yugoslavia in order to pursue a Pan-Slav policy.

It is reported that Mihailoff, the Macedonian leader and a number of his supporters had been arrested. If the report is true, this may facilitate such an alliance.

The City was reblockaded last night and pedestrians were turned back. Military sentries at public buildings seem to be sometimes truculent.

The Reuter's correspondent was held up for an hour by a sentry at the post office and he had to appeal to the Press Bureau before he was able to send off a censored telegram.

Newspapers report that Government has dissolved the Parliament and has decided to substitute a Chamber of 100 deputies, 75 of whom would be nominated by Government and the rest 25 elected by corporations.

The Government wishes to end all old political parties and party newspapers. Only six independent newspapers are allowed to appear.

The size of the administration also is being drastically reduced; officers in reserve replacing many high officials.

PETITION TO KING

Govt. Of National Union

SOFIA, May 19.

Eighty high army officers have petitioned the King to appoint a non-party Government after a secret meeting following the resignation of the Government. Consequently the Government National Union has been formed with Prime Minister Guerguieff and ex-Minister of Railways, assisted by General Midiloff, vice-President of Union officers.—Reuter.

ROYAL AIR MAIL

Instituted For Aircraft Carrying Mails

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 19.

A royal air mail pendant has been instituted for aircraft carrying mails. It will be analagous to the Royal mail pendant carried on mail boats. The pendant is blue with yellow device, consisting of a Royal Crown over the posthorn. The words "Royal airmail" in white surround the device. The Postmaster-General will present the first Royal airmail pendant to the Imperial Airways at Croydon, on 26th May when he will hoist it on the outgoing India air mail.

League Council Adjourns

GENEVA, May 19.

League Council adjourned till 30th May. None of the question on the agenda yet have been disposed of.—Reuter's Special.

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Readers' Views

Goodwill Day

I.

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Good-will among different communities—different races and nations—this was the keynote of the speeches made on the occasion of the International Good-will Day celebration on the 18th May. Even a cynic could not have failed to be struck by the sincerity of the various speakers, among whom were Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Sir Govindrao Pradhan, the Mayor of Bombay, and Raja Bahadur Sing, etc., for the cause of good-will. But their wishes are one thing, and the possibilities of realising those wishes are quite a different thing. In my view the meeting would have been a greater success had an attempt been made to examine the causes that exist for men and nations to be mutually suspicious and jealous. There was a masterly vagueness so far as this vital issue was concerned. I dare say that all the speeches without any exception were unexceptionable for the sentiments of good-will they expressed, but of what avail are these sentiments when "Be armed to the teeth" is the motto of many leading nations of the world? It would have been graceful for the organisers to have apologised for giving up celebrating the good-will day, when the humanity is passing under the ominous shadow of a world war, and the incompetency of the League of Nations to stop war has been demonstrated in an unmistakable manner a number of times.

Is not economic inequality both among men and nations the one factor that makes for "reactionism", strife and war, the antithesis of good-will? Is not the march of human progress to universal happiness and common brotherhood of man held up by the greed of men and nations to amass wealth by exploiting and expanding the sphere of exploitation of others? What is the remedy? The termination of exploitation of man by man in any form or shape, with this will disappear all human inequality, degradation and ill-will.

Before concluding, I feel constrained to remark on the absence of the flag representing the Soviet Union from the string of flags of other nations that was appropriately hung over the platform. Is this an indication of the length beyond which the messagt of good-will of the organisers will not travel.—Yours, etc.,

SISIR.

Andheri, 19/5/'34.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The following were the noticeable features of the Good-will Day that was celebrated yesterday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall:

(1) The presence of flags of different nations and the total absence of the members of these nations.

(2) The absence of India's National Flag and the moderate presence (which increased at the time of the dance recitals) of Indians.

(3) A flavour of the electioneering campaign in the speeches.—Yours, etc.,

EMJI.

Working Hours In Govt. Offices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. K. Mahadevan's letter regarding working hours in Government offices in reply to "sufferer" is totally misconceived. The observations of the "Sufferer" are quite right and appear to be based on actual experience. Mr. Mahadevan's inference that Government employees have no sympathy with their co-workers in commercial firms is wrong. The fact is obvious that no influence can be brought to bear upon commercial firms to compel them to look more to the interests of their employees than to their own profits, for the simple reason that such firms exist and carry on their business solely with a view to profit and that too as much profit as can be eked out. Such firms can be more aptly compared to such other commercial institutions as textile mills than to Governmental institutions. In commercial concerns where monetary gain is the sole aim, it is natural that the interests of the employees should be wholly subjected to the considerations of profit. Rare are the commercial concerns which keep the interests of their employees on a par with their considerations of profits. It would be wrong to compare a Government with a commercial concern. If it were not so, the East Indian Company would have been still ruling India. The transfer of India from the control of the East India Company to the Crown is a testimony to the fact that profiteering spirit should not pervade Governmental institutions, the primary aim of which is the achievement of the moral and material welfare of their subjects. It therefore, stands to reason to say that Government employees who serve as a means in the materialisation fo this aim should deserve special consideration, which is illustrated in the special provisions governing the salary, allowances, pension, leave, etc., of Government employees. The conduct of Government employees also is governed by the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, while there are no such limitations on the conduct and private life of an employee of a commercial firm. All these facts clearly envisage the status of Government employees as distinguished from that of employees of commercial firms.

Another important factor worth noting is the nature of the work done in Government offices as compared to that of the work done in commercial firms. The work in commercial firms is more or less stereotyped and mechanical. In Government offices, except the duties of despatch clerks and typists, the work is always varied and requires exercise of independent judgment. There is more responsibility attached to the office of a Government employee. If in addition the strain of longer hours is put on them, it is undisputed that their mental and physical strength will be greatly undermined, thus adversely affecting efficiency.

If Mr. Mahadevan is displeased with the working hours obtaining in commercial firms it is open to the employees of such firms to agitate for the redress of their grievances, and the justice of their cause will certainly attract wide sympathy. The idea that because employees of commercial firms work longer hours and that consequently employees working in other fields also should be brought down to their level, betrays a mentality which is as curious as it is deplorable.—Yours, etc.,

REASON.

Bombay, May 9.

Religion And Animal Sacrifice

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just been reading "Jewels of the Zend-Avesta" (Zoroastrian Scriptures) by Mr. Fredun Dadachanji, Solicitor, who is a religious scholar and has studied the writings of all religions in which the following is quoted from the Koran:—

"And to every people we have appointed rites that they may commemorate the name of God on the brute beasts which he has provided them. (And your God is the one God; strive then after Him). By no means does their 'meat' reach to God; nor yet their blood, but your piety alone will reach to Him" (Koran XXII—35, 38). Commenting on the above Koran Mr. Dadachanji says:—

"This is the plainest commandment for ahimsa harmlessness and avoidance of bloody sacrifices, and performance of piety, as in Zoroastrianism."

The Hindu sage Kabir says:—"Behead anger, break wrathmiya, massacre five senses which are like goats and only then God will be seen."

Commenting on above Mr. Dadachanji says in Gujarati of which the following is English rendering "Compare with this, the references to the offerings of goats and horses: their meaning can also be rendered the same; These words suggest not the massacre of small or big cattle but the abondonment of little or great animal evil passions" (Pride, covetousness, anger, lust, envy, hatred).

The Christian religion also inculcates that sacrifices acceptable to Almighty God are "not the blood of beasts or the fat or smoke and burning of bodies but the highest exercises of true piety, cleansed and purified hearts, and a whole form of life strictly devoted to virtue. These are the sacrifices by which in continually offering unto God we implore His mercy and favour for ourselves and our fellow creatures"—(William Law).

This being so it is devoutly wished that our fellow-countrymen will at once give up the offering to God sacrifice of cattle—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Jews In Palestine

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much of an artificial agitation has been started in India since some time to show that Jewish colonization in Palestine is detrimental to Arab interests. This agitation, I submit, is not backed by the many Muslims either residing in this country or abroad; the interests of these Muslim agitators regarding the weal and welfare of the Palestinian Arab amount to little or nothing. Whatever allegations made by them against Zionism is based on misconceptions which only tend to mislead people. The average Muslim's knowledge of affairs in Palestine does not place him in a fit position to discuss the situation in Palestine. I am sure that he is not fully aware of the progress, due mainly to Jewish enterprise, that has taken place in the country and the blessings that Jewish colonization has brought to the Arabs. May I ask where were the people who have signed the Memorandum to H. E. The Viceroy when the "fellaheen" were groaning under the Turkish yoke and were being exploited by the "Effendi class"? These people now pose as the saviours of the Arabs in Palestine.

They are trying to fan an agitation to scrap the Balfour Declaration which has been given the approval of 51 nations. Balfour Declaration or no Balfour Declaration, the Jews will always want to go to Palestine. Let them know that Dr. Chaim Weizmann was voicing the sentiments of all Jews when he declared, "We have the courage and moral right to stand for our aim before the world. We are in Eretz Israel by our own right, and no one can take that away from us. Jews went to Palestine long before the Balfour Declaration, because they all felt that it was their right to go in order to do constructive work and create a new life."

There is no denying that the Jews who have come to Palestine to have improved the Arab elements economic position. They have paid the Arabs richly for the land that they have purchased from them. They have brought economic prosperity to the country. Which country in these days can boast of a surplus budget? Which country can state that it has no unemployment problem to solve? There is a cry for more labour, and due to the shortage of labour much constructive work has been held up. And yet Palestine can lay claim to being in this position and this, I submit, is due to the concentration of world Jewish efforts in developing the country.

There is plenty of land on the West of the Jordan which is not open to Jewish colonisation and which is not being developed. Why cannot the Arabs develop all the wide tracks that are in Transjordan which country is several times larger than Palestine and which is still in a very backward condition?

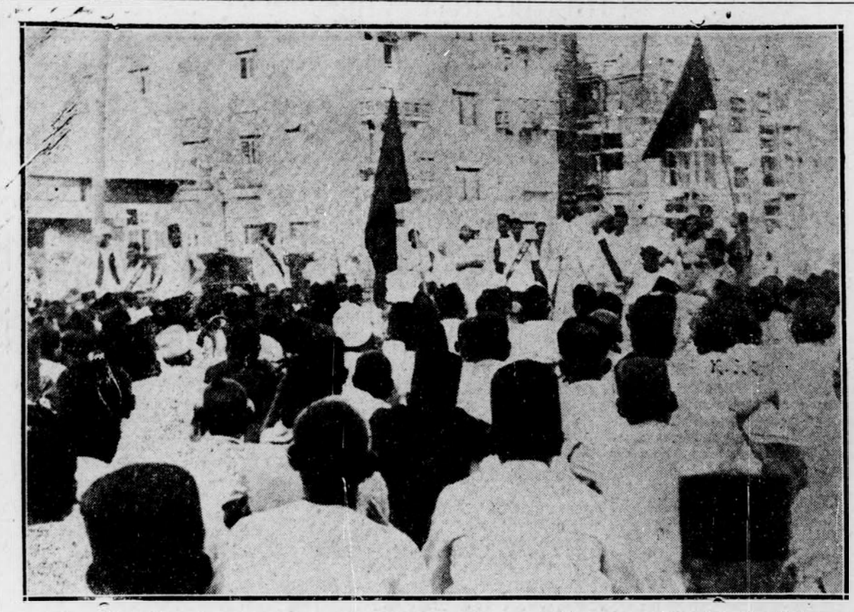
Lord Gwydr writing on the value of Palestine to the Arabs stated "inter alia" as follows: ".....What is Palestine worth to the Arabs. Nothing. They did not appreciate its value until the Jewish enterprise that forms a striking contrast with the dullness of the natives began to utilize this old garden of the human race, left desert and barren by the misfortunes of times. The Arabs will be useful when guided by an active and intelligent Jewish settlement."

After the war the Arabs were given different mandated territories one of which, Iraq, is now entirely independent. The Jews whose contribution was more than that of any other nation in proportion to their numerical strength, were given the Balfour Declaration which "inter alia" recognised the historical right of the Jews to Palestine and at the same time set right an age-long wrong.

Your remarks about "the havoc that Jewish immigration has wrought about the Arabs" are not at all justifiable when one considers that it has been officially admitted that the lot of the Arabs to-day is much better than what it was 10 years ago. On account of Jewish colonization, the standard of living of the Arabs has decidedly improved.

Inconcluding, I would state that no amount of anti-Zionist agitation would deter the Jews from fulfilling the ultimate aim of the Balfour Declaration. To deny the right of the Jews to Palestine is to deny their right to the Bible. Jews and Arabs have lived in the closest friendship and they will continue to do so in spite of trouble-makers.—Yours, etc.,

DAVID J. SARGON,
Associate Editor,
The Jewish Tribune.



The mill strikers held a meeting at Parel on Friday, opposite the R. M. Bhatt High School. Mr. Kulkarni is seen addressing the gathering.

LATE SHETH LALJI NARANJI

(Continued from Page 8)

tions were received, and when the allotment was made nearly Rs. 50 lakhs, which had been received in excess, had to be returned. The allotment of shares was done on the basis of one share for every 100 shares applied for, no one being allotted more than five shares. Ever since the Jupiter General was started, Mr. Lalji became an active champion of Indian insurance companies. Mr. Lalji had an idea to start, in the same year, a Commercial Bank, and on mere information that he was floating a bank, several applications were received for shares with advance deposits.

Official Tribute.

Mr. Lalji Naranji has made some notable speeches in the cause of Insurance, both at the annual meetings of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd. In April 1930, he moved a very important resolution at the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held at Delhi, calling upon Government to introduce necessary legislation for the protection of Indian insurance companies. The speech which he made at that time was so thorough and so convincing that it evoked a great tribute from the Hon'ble Sir George Rainy, the then Commerce Member, who was present at the meeting.

This is what Sir George Rainy said:—

"Mr. President, I should like to thank Mr. Lalji Naranji and the member who seconded the resolution for the fullness with which they have dealt with it and, if I may say so, for the clear and lucid manner in which they have explained the reasons which have led them to bring forward this resolution. When I sit down, I am afraid, you may not be able to congratulate me on anything like the same fullness or anything like the same mastery of the subject."

Views On Insurance.

Some of the observations made by Mr. Lalji Naranji from time to time are of perennial interest. Comparing the progress made by Indian companies with that of non-Indian companies, started in the same year, he said:

"I may mention here that the general insurance companies in other countries started in the same period, as the Indian companies were formed, are now doing four to five times business compared to their paid up capital, because of the interest which the Government of those countries have taken in the development of insurance business."

"As things stand at present, India is the only country, where there are no restrictions placed on the activities of the non-Indian companies—be they insurance or other companies."

"Insurance business throughout the world to-day is watched by Governments and this important branch is protected in several countries against competition from foreigners."

"I need hardly mention that of all industries, insurance industry is the one business where the liquid wealth of the country can be made to remain in the country."

"There is no business which can be carried on without the help of insurance."

Views On Reforms.

Addressing the shareholders of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd. in December 1931, Mr. Lalji Naranji made the following trenchant observations on the proposed reforms;

"There is no denying the fact that the people of India are determined to be masters in their own country. This feeling is growing more and more every hour, but both the Government here and the British Government in England have not yet realised that the longer the solution of this problem is delayed, the more complicated the situation is bound to become."

"When the whole nation is determined to win complete freedom immediately, at least in the economic field, nothing can stand in its way."

"There were plenty of opportunities for the British Government and the Government of India to solve this problem with a good deal of grace, instead of trying the patience of the people."

"The position is, however, aggravated by statements made by resonsible representatives of vested interests, like Lord Inchcape and others, who even to-day are fattening themselves on Indian business and are seeking to perpetuate the political domination of India."

"I was very much pained to read a statement made by the noble Lord, that India should be ruled with an iron hand, and that the present economic and political domination of this country should be continued. With all due respect to his age, his experience and his great achievements, I should like to point out to Lord Inchcape that he has either outlived his age, or he has not the foresight to see what is best for his own country."

"Speaking as a businessman, I must say that Lord Inchcape is greatly mistaken when he says that England is essential for India's existence. I put it the other way, and say, that India is essential for England for her very existence."

"Forgetting the past, I still hold that the relations between the two countries will be cemented by mutual goodwill and co-operation, and strengthened by Great Britain allowing India to develop her own industry, trade and commerce."

"It is no use Great Britain trying to foist on India any safeguards, particularly safeguards not conducive to the economic development of the country."

"If England really wants the benefit from India, it can only be by her consent and by allowing her to take her natural course. For India has now learnt to be self-reliant. India shall not tolerate any more dictation from Whitehall."

Servant Of India.

Mr. Lalji Naranji was ready for all emergencies and his courage was supreme. He many times mentioned that during the riots and on other occasions, he was threatened with personal violence and had received anonymous letters threatening his life. But he always went about his work without any attendant or bodyguard, remarking that if he was fated to die in that way, any kind of precaution that he might take would not save him. But he always had implicit faith in God, and according to him, whatever happened to him, good or bad, was always from God and he was only a servant to carry out his duty.

Ill or well, in or out of office, Mr. Lalji Naranji was always thinking of the future development of Indian Industries. Every Indian Industry to-day is the poorer by his death. The Textile trade has lost a giant; the Cotton trade a real magnate; the Insurance indusry its greatest champion; all other industries a well-wisher; the City of Bombay a highly respected and prominent leader; the commercial community an ornament; and the whole of India a useful citizen.

May his soul rest in peace!

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

India Loses To Switzerland

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 20.

Lucerbe.—In the Davis Cup Match Switzerland won by 5 matches to nil. To-day, in the remaining singles Fischer beat Sleem (6/4, 6/2, 6/4) and Ellmer beat Bhandari (6—0,) (6—2) (6—2)

Fischer-Sleem match produced best tennis of the tie. Sleem's lobbing was excellent but he could not place his other strokes advantageously. Bhandari made the mistake of playing from the base line. This game suited Ellmer who went up to the net at every opportunity and volleyed with great success, tucking the ball away to the corners of the court.

WHAT PAPERS SAY

It is amusing to find the Bombay millowners accusing the Ahmedabad millowners of having engineered the strike. The charge has been indignantly rebutted by the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. While this interesting controversy has imparted a tinge of humour to the situation created by the strike, it has not led to any improvement in it. Do the Bombay millowners really believe that a vast strike like the one in progress can be "engineered" by the emissaries of rival millownnrs. It is the drill sergeant of hunger which has called the workers out of the mills and put them in a solid array against the masters, made a bonfire of them. The situation has considerably deteriorated during the last week. And if the Government, instead of listening to the sane advice of Bombay citizens and acting as a peace-maker, listens to the panicky counsel of the millowners and extends its offensive against the labour movement, an unprecedented crisis will be created even in the areas which are not so far affected by the strike.—"Tribune."

A Natural Death

The communal problem is, after all, only of secondary importance by the side of the prime question of the political future of the country. It no doubt has an intimate bearing on the latter. But it should on no account be allowed to gain greater importance than the other. In this view, there is no doubt that the Ranchi Conference has taken a very wise stand by refusing to be dragged into a controversy over a question that is intended only to raise such controversies. By expressing unqualified opposition to the White Paper scheme as a whole, the Swarajists have undoubtedly rejected the basis and all integral parts of the proposal, which certainly include the Communal Award. If the White Paper goes, the Communal Award cannot remain.—"Daily News."

Impracticable

Those who advocate that Congress itself should run the elections forget one salient fact, that the Government have not yet lifted the ban on any single Congress organisation. The Bombay Givernment by a singular lack of statesmanship are still keeping the Sardar in prison, without any trial at all though 2 1/2 years have nearly elapsed and civil disobedience has been withdrawn. There is no indication at all that these two leaders will be at liberty by the time the A.I.C.C. meets at Patna and so the formal withdrawal of C. D. movement is not likely to be ratified then and as a necessary corollary, the Government will not lift the ban on any Congress organisation. In the circumstances, how can Congress itself run the elections?—"New Orissa."

ELECTION BOARD MEMBERS

Mahatma Prepares List In Consultation With Ansari And Malaviya

PATNA, May 20.

It is understood that front rank Swarajists, such as, Dr B C Roy, Dr Ansari, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, are very keen that the Election Board should be composed of such men only as believed in the efficacy of Council-entry Programme and would as such be imbued with single-minded zeal to promote that object. Unless the Election Board was a homogenous body, they apprehend, it will only lead to constant frictions and hamper success of new move of running elections against heavy odds.

It is further understood that originally, the idea was that Dr. Ansari and Pundit Malaviyaji who were given powers by the yesterdays' A.I.C.C. resolution on Council-entry to form an Election Board should each nominate 12 Members. But it was subsequently found that Pundit Malaviya's list contained names of persons who had consistently opposed the idea of council-entry ever since it had been mooted in March last and who even now stick to that view

Dr. Ansari and other Swarajists immediately saw the danger which such an admixture of persons with conflicting ideas on the Election Board would mean. The whole matter was then brought to the notice of Gandhiji who was requested to prepare an acceptable list. This he undertook to do and it is understood that after the A.I.C.C. meeting was over Mahatmaji made up a list of 25 names for the Election Board in consultation with Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Ansari.—United Press.

MRS. NAIDU LEAVES FOR BIHPUR

PATNA, May 20.

Most of the Congress leaders and delegates who had come here to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting will be leaving for their respective provinces by this evening.

Mrs. Naidu leaves for Bhagalpur to-night en route to Bihpur where she has been invited to open the Swaraj Ashram.—United Press.

CIVIC PROCESSION POSES FOR ARTIST

"Sparkle" For A Guildhall Picture

How a procession of the Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs was held up for fixe minutes so that it could be included in a picture that was being drawn in the Guildhall, was described at a lecture on "London from the pavement" at the Royal Society of Arts by the artist, Mr. Hanslip Fletcher.

"The beadle agreed with me," said Mr. Hanslip Fletcher, "that the picture lacked sparkle and the touch of life. He advised me that the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were to cross the Guildhall floor next day at three by the clock to attend a court. I sent swiftly to the sword-bearer, but was referred to the mace-bearer at the Mansion House, and admitted instantly as they thought I was Sir Banister Fletcher, the incoming Sheriff. I said, however, that I was only the wretched artist drawing in their dark Guildhall with the light of a Corporation candlestick I had borrowed."

"My petition was that the procession, should arrive at 2-55, to give me five minutes to put them in the picture. My request was granted. So next day, with pencils sharpened, candle alight, quivering with excitement, I sketched them within three minutes. Across Guildhall resounds. "Have you finished, Mr. Fletcher," "Yes, thank you," I cried, 'Pass, Lord Mayor of London.'"

Talking about modern London, Mr. Fletcher declared that "few would put the clock back and retain everything merely on account of antiquity and convert a live city into a museum of the dead, but we look for a continuity with the past in great cities. What should we say if the vistas of Notre Dame, Paris, were obscured? The French would allow no such thing, but we suffer disgrace that high buildings are closing the view of St. Paul's Cathedral because the Englishman pays little heed."—"Manchester Guardian."

Italian Officer Convicted Of Espionage

MARSEILLES, May 19.

A sentence of two years' imprisonment has been passed on Antoine Facincano, Officer, Italian Marine Reserve, who is found guilty of espionage Facincano, who was described as a wireless specialist, was arrested two months ago while working as labourer in the Military dockyards at Toulon. The trial was held in camera.—Reuter's Special.

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INDIANS SHOULD VISIT AFGHANISTAN

Immense Possibilities Of Development Of Indo-Afghan Trade Seen By Delegation

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 19.

"Given peace, Afghanistan can make tremendous progress in several directions"—this statement was made to the Associated Press representative by Messrs. Shriram and Siyed Maratabali, two members of the Indo-Afghan Trade Delegation in the course of an interview on the eve of their departure from Simla after concluding their labours. They both refused to discuss anything in respect of trade between India and Afghanistan, as that formed part of their report which will be published in due course.

Giving their personal impression, they observed: "It would be worthwhile for Indian manufacturers to visit Afghanistan, particularly in connection with the exhibition to be held n Kabul in August to celebrate the Independence Week. Then the Afghans could understand even better than they were doing now what India was manufacturing and Indian merchants could understand what Afghanistan was manufacturing. The exhibition will be on a very large scale and Indian manufacturers are undoubtedly welcome there to exhibit their wares.'

It was gathered that trade at present in Afghanistan was mostly in cloth, tea, sugar, utensils and shoes. Indians in Afghanistan were living in good numbers. There were Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. They were mostly traders, many of whose ancestors had gone there several generations ago and have become Afghan subjects. Speaking of the resources of the country, both Messrs. Maratabali and Shriram agreed that the Afghans grew enough food stuffs and were therefore self-supporting.

The climate of Afghanistan is very good and people are very healthy. In fact, they attach very great value to their health. Yet they found that a number of them were not so well clad as the climate required. There was practically no railway system in Afghanistan and one had to go from place to place either on motor lorries or on camels. Kabul itself was a very old town, with narrow lanes, but the business locality was very busy with thousands of customers. Kandahar was the most beautiful town in the whole of Afghanistan. "It was very well laid out and was three thousand feet above the sea level. Kabul was about six thousand feet above the sea level. Canals were made to run round big houses and markets, with orchards dotted everywhere. The women of Afghanistan lived completely in purdah. Educationally Afghanistan was making rapid progress. Their standard of intelligence is high.

"PRECARIOUS" CONDITION OF AIDED SCHOOLS

South Indian Catholic' Protest Against "Champion Scheme"

MADRAS, May 19.

"This we consider the more unfair as for a hundred years we have been building schools, training communities of teaching men and women, spending lavishly in the gradual creation of an elaborate school system, the efficiency of which cannot be called in question, and all this on the understanding that private agencies had their consecrated place in the educational field as stated in the Hunter Commission Report in 1884, and reaffirmed by Mr. Champion. Now suddenly the whole position of the aided schools becomes precarious and a scheme is launched in which we are precluded from taking part." Thus states the memorandum submitted to the Education Minister by the Catholic Hierarchy of Southern India objecting to the scheme of consolidation and concentration of elementary schools known as the Champion Scheme.

The signatories to the memorandum state that the scheme is calculated neither to increase the efficiency nor to effect economy in the field of elementary education.—United Press.

"PREFERRED JAIL TO STARVATION"

Old Offenders Plea At Being Caught Purse-Removing

MADRAS, May 19.

He preferred jail since he had not got a single meal after his release from jail—this plea was advanced by a man supposed to have been caught redhanded while removing a money purse from a passenger at the Central Station this morning. It was found that the man was an old offender released from jail only that morning.—A. P.

Contract For Purchase Of Karakul Skins

PESHAWAR, May 19.

Mr. Abdul Majid Hukimuf, Director of Shirkatisamar, Kabul has entered into a contract with the Russian Government for purchasing Karakul skins.—A. P.

New Operatives In Ahmedabad Mills

AHMEDABAD, May 19

New operatives were employed in place of the old ones, who had give on strike fouhr days back alleging that they were paid low wages.—A. P.

Allahabad—Following the recent communal disturbances the U. P Governor-in-Council has declared the Kotwali police circle, Ghazipur, to be in a disturbed state and it is expedient to increase the number of police in that area. This proclamation will remain in force for six months from the date extra police are appointed.—A. P.

W. P., A RETRO-GRADE STEP

"80 P. C. Of Revenue Under Absolute Disposal Of Governor-General

MYMENSINGH, (By Mail).

"The White Paper is hardly an improvement on the present constitution. In fact, it is in many ways a retrograde step. Under the proposed constitution the Governor-General will be able to secure all necessary funds without even referring the matters to the Legislature. Eighty per cent. of the revenue will be at absolute disposal of the Governor-General, and 20 per cent. will be left to be handled by the people only under certain reservations," stated Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee, in the course of his address to a large gathering.

"The people will not have any control over the value of the Rupee and no power to extend protection to the national industries. This constitution is blessed by none, not even by the Liberals and is not acceptable to any one."

Regarding the Communal Award, the speaker said that it meant a negation of nationalism, and negation of democracy. It was ingenuously and scientifically built to perpetuate the communal bickerings, so that Indians, fighting amongst themselves, might not turn against England.

After the speaker had finished the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Hindus of Mymensingh submits to the A.I.C.C. about to meet at Patna their deliberate opinion that in accordance with the principle of nationalism, for which they stand no constitution will be acceptable to India, that is not based on Joint Electorate and request them to repudiate in clear terms the Communal Award, which is utterly anti-national and detrimental to the best interest of the country, as a whole."—United Press.

ANTI-SANATANIST ACTIVITIES IN KARWAR

Strenuous Propaganda In Harijan Cause

(From Our Correspondent).
KARWAR, May 17.

The local Hindu Sabha is engaged in taking solemn pledges from Hindu barbers, musicians, washermen, priests, boatmen and keepers of tea-shops and hotels as well as from members of the general Hindu public. The pledge binds the signatory not to refuse his professional services to Harijans on account of their caste, but to serve them on the same terms as his other customers, and to give his custom to only such of the above-named professional people as are not guilty of such differential treatment.

The Sabha has also issued a manifesto in support of Ranga Iyer's Temple Entry Bill over the signatures of ten representative persons of the Hindu community, and is taking signatures of the Hindu masses on it to send to the Government. This is being done both to counter the campaign of misrepresentation of the Bill, and of public opinion by the anti-reformers, and to enlighten the public about the true nature of the Bill.

To help the Sabha in these activities, Brahmachari Ramatirtha of the Nipani Ashram was invited to Karwar. Arriving on the 8th instant he toured the taluka for a week, and did strenuous propaganda in the cause of Hindu Sangathan, which is mainly the emancipation of Harijans.

TAGORE IN CEYLON

Reception By Indian Merchants

(From Our Correspondent).
COLOMBO, May 13.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was accorded a rousing reception and was presented with address, specially prepared on "Ola" leaf by a well-known local artist. The address was illuminated with paintings on sides.

The President of the Chamber, Mr. Chandiram, welcomed the Poet and requested the honorary secretary, Mr. H.M. Desai, to read the address, which ran as follows:—

"We the members of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, deem it a great honour and pleasure to have you in our midst and to offer you tribute of love and admiration.

"Your present visit to this Island is of special import, for you have come on a mission of culture with the message of New India, which offers the hospitality of her best culture to the world. Your Vishva Bharati has sent its invitation far and wide "Yatra visvam bhavaty ekanidam," "where the whole world finds its shelter." May Vishva Bharati, hallowed with your sacred association, stand through the ages as a golden link of love and understanding between the East and the West.

"In the early dawn of your manhood you had invoked divine blessings on your beloved mother land to be led into that haven of freedom, where the mind is without fear and the head is ever held high. Your prayers will not be in vain. The torch that you have lit, we will never allow to extinguish. We will never lower the banner you have given us.

O, Poet of our hearts! accept this humble token of love and respect from your admiring countrymen."

The Poet in replying thanked the Chamber for his reception. He appealed to the members of the Chamber for financial help to his university. About one thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot, and it is hoped, a good purse will be presented to the Poet during his stay in Colombo.

DR. TAGORE ON BEAUTY OF HIS PICTURES

COLOMBO, May 19.

"You may ask what the meanings of these pictures, I shall have to tell you that pictures have no meaning whatever. Meanings belong to the ancient Muse, Literature. But Art has its own expression which is beyond the power of words to convey. They have no meaning." Thus said Dr. Tagore yesterday evening to those present at the Art Gallery before they proceeded to inspect the arts and crafts of Shantiniketan which were on show at the Gallery.

"You must accept that fact", continued the Poet, "and try to remain passive when you try to understand—understand them not in the literal fashion. You do not ask what story they convey, what metaphysical idea is contained there or what theosophical ideas you could get out of the pictures. You have to keep your mind absolutely passive when you judge my pictures. These pictures are my production. You may consider I am a little vain. Well the poet and the artist are vain. You have to admit that that it really sustains them in their efforts to produce works of Art because if they did not have that disappointment would have killed them and their energy.—United Press.

Sir Harry And Lady Haig

SIMLA, May 19.

Lady Haig, wife of the Governor-Designate of the United Provinces, has returned to Simla after visiting Nainital and Lucknow. Sir Harry and Lady Haig will be leaving Simla for England early in August on four months leave preparatory to the assumption of office of Governor of the United Provinces.

FAREWELL PARTY

The Associated Press understands that a movement is afoot among members of the Assembly to arrange a farewell lunch party in their honour on the eve of their departure from Simla.—A. P.

Pepsodent keeps teeth clean and sparkling!

BY removing that sticky coating on your teeth called "film," Pepsodent Tooth Paste reveals the clean white enamel surfaces of your teeth. In addition to removing film, Pepsodent *polishes* your teeth to sparkling brilliance.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI

Figures For April

INCREASE IN EXPORTS ANI IMPORTS

The statistics of the foreign trade of the port of Karachi for April 1934 issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of the imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 1.16 crores, an increase of Rs. 5 lakhs and that of exports to Rs. 1.91 crores, an increase of 83 lakhs as compared with the figures for April 1933.

Comparative figures of the principal imports and exports for April 1933 and 1934 are given below:—

IMPORTS

	In April 1934 Quantity	Value Rs.	Increase or decrease as compared with April 1933. Quantity	Value Rs.
Machinery and mill work		8,91,513	.....	+4,41,960
Metals and ores		8,10,304	.....	+2,67,141
Oils		3,60,494	.....	+1,32,168
Vehicles		4,61,923	.....	+ 72,263
Cotton manufactures		38,23,882	.....	—6,07,661
Sugar	Tons 2,941	2,76,616	—5,278	—5,57,572
Liquors		3,63,490	.....	— 24,123
Cotton, twist and yarn		2,269	.....	— 7,129
Woollen goods		1,22,672	.....	— 4,404

The increase under machinery occurred mainly in receipts of electrical machinery from the United Kingdom and sugar machinery from Germany. Imports of metals increased mainly as the result of larger arrivals of iron or steel hoops and strips and beams, channels, pillars, girders, and bridgework from Belgaum. The improvement under oils was most noticeable in receipts of fuel oils from Persia. The decrease under cotton manufactures occurred in receipts of white and coloured goods. Imports of white goods amounted to 13¼ million yards valued at Rs. 22 lakhs as against 17¼ million yards valued at Rs. 27 lakhs, while those of coloured goods totalled 5 million yards valued at Rs. 11 lakhs as against 6 1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 13 lakhs in April 1933. Imports of grey goods, on the other hand, increased from 1 million yards valued at Rs. 2 lakhs to 2-1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 3 lakhs. Of the total imports of cotton piecegoods, viz., 21 million yards valued at Rs. 36 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom was 15 million yards valued at Rs. 28 lakhs and that of Japan was 6 million yards valued at Rs. 8 lakhs. The decrease in imports of sugar occurred in receipts of both Java and beet sugar.

EXPORTS

	In April 1934 Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	Increase or decrease as compared with April 1933 Quantity Tons	Value Rs.
Cotton, raw	31,935	1,61,65,495	+15461	+82,40,285
Hides, raw	475	2,90,799	+ 317	+ 2,00,898
Wheat flour	275	26,030	+ 73	+ 5,630
Rapeseed	3,531	3,56,058	— 4981	— 5,61,980
Wool, raw (Indian & foreign)	623	4,98,112	— 136	— 40,378
Skins, raw	411	3,59,645	+ 15	— 20,356
Barley	4	263	— 11	— 589
Wheat	20	1,689	— 2	— 415

The expansion in the exports of cotton was most noticeable in shipments to Japan and the United Kingdom which respectively took 16,305 tons and 6314 tons as against 5,056 tons and 3043 tons in April 1933. China and Germany on the other hand took less. The increase under raw hides occurred in shipments of cow hides to the Netherlands Germany and the United States of America. The decrease in exports of rapeseed was partly due to the United Kingdom having reduced its purchases from 4,776 tons to 1,600 tons and partly to Italy having made no purchases during the month under review as against an export thereto of 1,975 tons in April 1933. Exports of wool showed a decline in shipments to the United Kingdom. The United States of America on the other hand took more.—A.P.

Loch Ness "Monster" —A Fake?

American Confesses To 30 Year Old Trick

That the Loch Ness monster may be someone's deliberate hoax is a suggestion brought forward in New York. The man making it also revealed for the first time that the Lake George monster, which was a world-wide sensation thirty years ago and resulted in almost depopulating the shores of that lake, was a practical joke played by himself, says the New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian."

The person in question is Harry W. Watrous, now eighty years of age, an American artist and president of the National Academy of design. Thirty years ago he spent is summers on the shore of Lake George, a watering-place in the upper part of New York State.

HOW "MONSTER" WAS MADE

In order to frighten a friend he whittled from a ten-foot log of buoyant wood a dreadful-looking monster with huge green glass eyes, open red mouth, and gleaming white teeth. At the opposite end of the log he fastened a stout cord which ran through a pulley attached to a large stone on the floor of the lake many yards from the shore, where the water was deep. The other end of the cord he held as he stood concealed by the bushes of the shore.

By pulling the cord he caused the monster to sink beneath the waves, and when he released it the monster suddenly rose with a rush which sometimes carried it almost clear of the water. Watrous's technique was to keep the monster submerged until friends were approaching in a boat and then release it, frightening them nearly out of their wits. After one or two appearances had been made in in one locality he would go out at night, secretly remove the afparatus somewhere else, and repeat the experiment.

TOO SERIOUS TO CONFESS

Watrous had not bargained with the uproar his joke created, and the results became so serious that he decided it was better not to come forward to confess. After a few appearances of the monster the bathers stopped using the lake boats, kept on the shore, and some cottagers actually moved away. Negro servants decamped almost enmasse. The New York newspapers sent reporters and photographers to the scene and printed many columns regarding the mystery. Not until today was the secret revealed.

Without wishing to be taken too seriously, Mr. Watrous now suggests that perhaps someone in Loch Ness is playing a similar prank, "using soda or some other chemical to stimulate blowing or roar."

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NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.

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Does not stain the clothing. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

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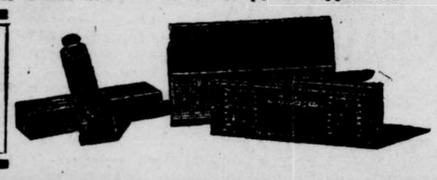

OUT OF AN AEROPLANE

Novice Describes Experience

W. S. Soule, in "The Listener," March 14, gives the following account of a fall out of an aeroplane: I am a Canadian student at the Air Service Training School at Hamble, Southampton, where I am learning to fly—and when I say that, I mean learning to fly an aeroplane and not learning to fly like a bird. So you can judge of my astonishment when the aeroplane in which I was passenger on Monday afternoon tipped me out, and I found myself falling from a height of 4,000 feet into the small market town of Bishop's Waltham.

This is what happened. I went up with my friend, August Hell, who was practising aerobatics, little knowing that I myself should soon be doing them at the end of a parachute. He was just practising a slow roll, which means inverting the machine, when the harness which bound me came undone, and I fell out. I had only been flying for about eight months, and although I have always worn a parachute I had never had the experience of using one, and I hadn't expected to use one then. I don't know whether I was frightened or not, I probably was, but it all happened so quickly that I didn't have much time to think about anything—except pulling the rip cord of my parachute. I am glad I thought about that. I suppose I must have dropped about 700 feet before my 'chute opened. I was head first at this moment, and the opening 'chute gave me a terrific tug and jerked me right round, into a feet-first position. After this, everything was O.K. and I came down to earth at what seemed a gentle pace until, about 200 feet from the ground, I saw it rushing up to meet me. I landed fairly heavily on some muddy ground, just missing some trees, and except for straining one leg a bit I was unhurt. My pilot had seen me fall, and followed me down. He was scared to death on my account, and greatly relieved to see the parachute work and find me safe and sound.

As a matter of fact, if you could see me now you might think I was underestimating the damage, since I've got a bandage over one eye and a scratched face, but that hasn't anything to do with this story—that happened next day when the car in which I was riding also slow-rolled and threw me out through the sunshine roof. The roof was shut at the time, buu I came out all the same, taking the roof with me. And that's all I can tell you, except that I'm wondering what's going to happen to me to-morrow.

Larwood Not Playing For Notts

LONDON, May 19.

Larwood it not playing for Notts against Surrey. He has strained his knee. It is officially described however as not serious.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

League Mobilises Opinion Against Evil

During its session in April 1933, the League of Nations' Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and young people discussed the report of the Commission of inquiry into Traffic in Women and Children in the East.

Before deciding what practical action the report involved, the commission considered it advisable to obtain additional views on the subject from other competent sources. Accordingly fourteen associations including the International Missionary Council, World's Young Women's Christian Association, the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene for India, the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, and the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women, offered their suggestion on the subject.

The Principal recommendations of the Commission are set forth under three heads. International Co-operation, the role of the Brothel in International Traffic in the East and Collaboration of authorities with missions and private organisations.

1. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Under this heading, the Commission urges the establishment of cenral authorities where they do not yet exist, discusses the possibilities of a closer co-operation between the already existing central authorities, stresses the value of the employment of women officials by authorities concerned in combating traffic in women and children, and with special regard to the existing traffic in women and children of Chinese and Russian Nationality in the Far East, draws attention to a series of circumstances favouring this evil which could be done away with by suitable common action by the competent authorities of the different countries concerned.

CONFERENCE OF FAR EAST REPRESENTATIVES.

With this last aim in view, the report recommends:—

(a) The convocation of a conference of representatives of China, Hong-Kong and Macao, as countries of origin of traffic in Chinese women, with representatives of Indo-China, Siam, British Malaya, the Netherlands, East Indies and the Philippines, as countries of destination of this traffic, with the object of co-ordinating the many excellent measures which these countries have already introduced to combat traffic at their own frontiers, but which are often rendered ineffective through lack of international co-ordination.

(b) An understanding between the police authorities of Canton, Hong-Kong and Macao, with the object of ensuring prompt action against traffickers who try to evade police-intervention in one of these territories by transferring their victims to the neighbouring territory;

(c) A local arrangement between the authorities of British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, with the object of preventing the use of the Rhio archipelago for the purpose of smuggling victims of the traffic brought from China into Singapore;

(d) Suitable recommendations by the Hong-Kong authorities to shipping companies, with the object of preventing the circumvention of existing regulations by traffickers who intend to smuggle their victims by way of Hoi-Hao, on the island of Hainan, to places outside China;

(e) An understanding between the Mayor of Shanghai and the authorities of the International and the French Settlements, with the object of preventing the use of Shanghai as a basis for the transfer of victims of traffic abroad or to the principal Chinese ports of emigration in South China;

(f) Exchange of information about the movements of suspected victims of the traffic of Russian nationality between the authorities of Harbin and the settlement authorities of Tientsin and Shanghai.

2. BROTHELS AND TRAFFIC IN THE EAST.

The view is expressed that the principal factor in the promotion of the international traffic in the East is the brothel, and therefore the most effective remedy against the evil is the abolition of licensed or recognised brothels in the countries concerned.

3. AUTHORITIES AND PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS.

In this chapter the importance of educational and preventive work in the fight against Traffic in the East is stressed. It emphasises the role of Mission work in the fight against this evil and recommends the active participation of private organisations in official work destined to combat international traffic in Eastern countries.

PREVENTION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC.

From among the seven points to which the President of the advisory commission drew particular attention in his letter to Missions and Private Organisations, three are of special interest to India—The appointment of a larger number of women officials to the staff of authorities responsible for the welfare of women and children in the East; the possibility of abolishing licensed houses in the East and the possibilities of collaboration between the authorities, missions and private organisations. The reports of the various institutions on these are examined below.

1. This recommendation is strongly supported by the International Missionary Council, the Women's International Associations, the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, the Federation Internationale des amies de la jeune fille, the Association catholique internationale des oeuvres de la protection de jeune fille, the Indian representative of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene Council.

TRAINED WOMEN TO CHECK THE EVIL.

There is need in India, the same source suggests, for many more trained women probation officers. Women police officers should it is recommended, not wear any kind of uniform. Emphasis is laid on the necessity of careful selection of women qualified for the service in question by special training and experience. The establisrment of children's courts is urgently recommended. It is stated that the family of a child involved in an immoral offence in India is in most cases reluctant to expose itself to an inquiry in the public courts, while it would more readily submit to the examination by a children's court.

The report on the inquiry had mentioned the difficulties arising owing to the fact that vealled Mahommedan women are, as a rule, not required to unveil themselves for purposes of passport control, etc. The report of the International Missionary Council contains the suggestion that this difficulty might be met by the employment of women officials who could be empowered to insist on unveiling.

It is worth noting here that, according to information received by the League Secretariat from the Inspector of Police of Hongkong two women inspectors have lately been added to the staff of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, which is acting as Central authority in Hongkong.

ABOLISHING THE BROTHELS.

2. All replies stress unanimously the importance of abolishing licensed houses or recognised brothels in the East.

A report by the National Christian Council of Japan to the International Missionary Council states that the possibility of abolishing licensed houses in Japan is now undoubted. Attention is drawn to the fact that the authorities no longer grant permission for a new licensed quarter and that in thirteen prefectures the local government council has already voted for the abolition of the licensed quarter, of which three have actually abolished it.

The report of the Women's International Associations stresses the important part which the National Abolitionist League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Japan play in the abolitionist campaign in that country.

The Indian representative of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene reports that, in September 1933, the following territories have already passed legislation against brothels— viz: Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Burma, Mysore State, Pudukottah, Travancore, Cochin, while the following are considering legislation Delhi Province, Hyderabad Sindh, Hyderabad, Deccan, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa.

The World's Young Women's Association is informed by the Vigilance Society of Madras, that up to October 1933—within about eighteen months from the Act's coming into force—136 brothels have been closed in Madras. These are estimated to be about one-sixth of the number in existence. The Society pays a tribute to the energetic action of the police.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN ESSENTIAL.

The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene (India) stresses the necessity of strengthening official abolitionist measures by a widespread educational campaign in the principles of social hygiene. Without an adequate educational background based on these principles, abolitionist legislation will not receive a considered hearing and will not be able to attain its object. These doubts are confirmed by the following passage in the report of the Christian Council of Rangoon, where brothels have been abolished already many years ago. The report which is addressed to the International Missionary Council says:—

At present we are facing the question of a return to regulated brothels or even segregation, if not licensing. There is a Government Committee working on the gathering of data and the National Council of Women in Burma is carrying on an educational campaign along social hygiene lines at present. It is my opinion that a letter of enquiry asking Rangoon what is contemplated and for a report on the findings of the Committee might have a very wholesome effect on any adverse legislation contemplated. What we really need is wholesome education in the schools, colleges, clubs, general public. Strong recommendations on that line should be made."

The League of Nations Secretariat has received official information from Hongkong, dated December 13th, 1933, to the effect that certain steps have been taken to secure the abolition of tolerated houses of prostitution in that territory.

3. An enquiry into the possibilities of collaboration between the authorities, Missions and private organisations.

CLOSE CO-OPERATION REQUIRED.

All replies emphasise the desirability of close co-operation between the authorities, Missions and private organisations. The question has been understood as referring, not only to co-operation between authorities, on the one hand, and Missions and private organisations, on the other, but also to collaboration of the latter among themselves, and information about both categories of collaboration has been furnished.

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT.

As regards co-operation of Missions and private organisations with the authorities in India, a report from Bombay states that the authorities avail themselves of the co-operation of such institutions as the Salvation Army, certain Roman Catholic institutions, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and the Bombay Vigilance Association.

ORGANISE CONFERENCES.

Another report from India to the International Missionary Council, suggests that collaboration could be strengthened by calling conferences, under suitable chairmanship, which would be attended by representatives of Missions, authorities and private organisations. Joint conferences, of missionaries, medical authorities, police officers, educationists, rescue workers, deaconnesses and others are said to have proved useful in India.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF PIECEGOODS

Grey Cotton Goods

The Bombay Millowners' Association has issued the following current quotations of Indian Mill-made Piecegoods:—

Bombay, May 16.

GREY LONGCLOTH

Name of Mill	Trade No.		per piece. Rs. a. p.
Bombay Dyeing	.....	S-quality.....	4 9 1
Colaba Land	6	Horse.....	5 14 .
Crown Mill	..... 13 1|2	Kajiamardhan.....	6 6 6
David Mill	 1105	V-Quality.....	4 13 0
Gold Mohur	..... XXX51	X-Quality.....	4 9 3
Hindustan	 8705	Tigers.....	6 9 0
Jacob Sassoon	.....	Char Minar.....	5 12 3
Mysore Spg	 1178	Two-Bird.....	7 3 6
New Gt Eastern	6 Horse &	Umbrella.....	5 14 6
Rachael Sassoon	 5303	.....	5 13 6
Sholapur Spg	 1400	.....	7 7 0
Swan Mills	 511	X-Quality.....	4 12 0
Western India	BBB13 1|2	Cocoanut Tree	6 6 6

GREY SHIRTING

Apollo Mill	 3625	Pyala.....	5 7 9
Berar Mfg	13 1|2 13 1|2	Pushpavati.....	5 5 6
Bombay Dyeing	.. 136 1|2	.....	5 7 9
Century Spg	 3625	Bugle.....	5 5 6
Century (Narrow)	 12500	Man and Globe	5 11 10
Century (Wide)	 15100	Man and Globe	6 10 4
Crown Mill	..... 140 1|2	Tijori.....	6 1 6
David Mill	 404	S-Quality....	4 6 6
E D Sassoon	91 1|2 91 1|2	.....	5 3 0
Edward Sassoon	 6404	(Lightweight)	5 4 0
Gold Mohur	 3825	.....	5 12 6
New Gt Eastern	 1305	Lion Rampant	5 10 0
Phoenix Mill	 3401	Turkish Lady	3 2 0
Tata Mills	 335	Darji.....	5 10 0
Western India	..... 140 1|2	Sundri.....	6 1 6

GREY SHEETING

Colaba Land	 1300	Rising Sun	5 10 0
Manchester Mill	MM1215	.....	7 0 9
Victoria Mill	 111	.....	5 8 0
Victoria Mill	 1111	.....	4 10 6

GREY DOMESTICS

Colaba Land	 12	Rising Sun	7 2 9
Crown Mill	 1200	Tijori.....	7 8 0
New Great Eastern	 1215	Cocoanut Tree and Lion	7 2 9
Swadeshi	 34100	Kamal.....	14 6 0
Tata Mills	 3503	Darji.....	12 6 3

GREY CHADAR

Ahm Advance	 1406	(Plain) Bull..	1 12 0
Ahm Advance	 5055	(Twill).....	1 7 0
Berar Mfg	.... 1115-XX	Tiger.....	1 3 3
Crown Mill	 1215	Tijori.....	1 9 9
Gold Mohur	 1215	.....	1 6 6
Mysore Spg	 220	Two-Bird....	1 7 0
Mysore Spg	 240	Two-Bird.....	1 11 3
Rachael Sassoon	 1215	Hiralaxmi.....	1 8 6
Sholapur Spg	 245	.....	1 5 3
Swadeshi	 5050	Kamal.....	1 4 0
Tata Mills	 650	Darji.....	1 9 0

GREY DRILL

			(per piece)
Manchester Mill	 222	.....	6 13 9
Mysore Spg	 2	Two-Bird....	10 9 6
Satya Mill	 1816	.....	6 0 3
Satya Mill	 11916	.....	6 9 0
Satya Mill	 6000	.....	8 8 6
Swan Mills	 85	.....	4 12 6
Victoria Mill	4130 1|2	.....	5 10 9

GREY DHOTIES

			(per pair)
Ahm Advance	.. 1940	Bull (N.B.)	1 11 0
Berar Mfg	 219	Tiger (P.B.)	1 5 2
Bombay Dyeing	.....	.....	1 3 3
Burhanpur Tapti	 4010	B.T.M.....	1 7 9
Crown Mill	..... 81|81	Tijori.....	1 6 9
Gold Mohur	 8712	.....	1 15 6
Hindustan	 3144	.....	1 8 0
Indian Mfg	 1899	Lady at Toilet	1 8 0
Jacob Sassoon	 931	Shield.....	1 7 3
Khandeish	 1438	.....	1 3 9
Meyer Sassoon	 3081	Apple (N.B.)	1 11 0
Mysore Spg	.... MSM235	Two-Bird	1 0 6
Rachael Sassoon	 501	.....	1 1 9
Sholapur	 4909	.....	1 11 9
Swadeshi	 3401	Kamal.....	1 15 3
Swan Mills	 1069	.....	1 0 6
Victoria Mills	 140	.....	1 4 3
Western India	 2142	Western Mill	1 5 9
Tata Mills	 1386	Darji.....	1 14 0

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
May 19th.
Jehangir Keir, Jeddah.
Celebes Maru, Ikezoe, Karachi.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Mayabashi Maru, Tanaka Kobe.
Takliwa Carter, Durban.
Jalajyoti, Beatson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
May 20th.
Celebes Maru, Ikezoe, Kobe.
Queda, Cook, Kobe.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Takliwa:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Takliwa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 344 passengers.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalajyoti arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mayebashi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Mayebashi Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Queda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Queda, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 19.
1 Wachtfels 5203 Bhavnagar 20|5 L Edwards.
3 Almkerk 4046, Australia 19|5 L Edwards.
4 Altai Maru, 4847 Karachi 19–5 O S Kaisha.
5 Queda 4760, Kobe 20|5 M M & Co.
7 City of Bristol 4345 Karachi, 19|5 K Nixon.
9 Mayebashi Maru 4321 NF, NF, N Y Kaisha.
13 City of Leicester 1994 Karachi, 18|5 J Finlay & Co.
14 Trauenfels, 5196, Bremen 23|5 L Edwards Ltd.
15 C|o Salisbury 3794, Liverpool 19|5, J Finlay and Co.
16 Ranpura, 9331, London, 26|5 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda, 1888 Busra 23|5 M M & Co.
8 Nurmahal 3380 Rangoon, 25|5 T Morrison & Co.
10|11 Howra 4096, Rangoon 20|5, M M and Co.
15 Hashemi, 298 M'Coast 22|5 S Hasam & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

K Ellora 2386, N F N F M M and Co.
L|M Vita 1955 NF, NF M M & Co.
N Oostcappelle 348 M'Coast 21|5 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mooltan 24/5 P & O S N Co.
Soudan 24/5 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 31/5 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula, 2/5; M M and Co.
Warfield 12|6 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
C/Rangoon, 2215, K N Co.
C/Dunkirk, 30/5, K N Co.
Clan Ranold 2|6 J F Co.
City Canton 10|6 K N Co.
Britania, 11|6 G T Co.
Clan Macilwraith 21|6 J F Co.
City of Guildford 27|6 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels, 27/5, L Edwards Ltd.
Lamterfels, 6/6, L Edwards Ltd.
Ockenfels 15/6, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Tarimba, 21|5, T M Co.
Poelan Robiah, 30|6 T M Co.
Siantar, 9|6 T M Co.
India 24|5 M Italiana.
Victoria 3|6, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE
Hilda 21|5, L T Co.
Conte Rosso 23|5, L T Co.
Gange, 25|6 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Adams 31|5, F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 31|5 F F Campbell & Co.
Combebank, 20/5, F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence, 30/5, F F Campbell & Co.
President Harrison 14|6 F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 28|6 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM KOBE.
Hakodate Maru, 26|5, N Y Kaisha.
Keifuku Maru 20|5 O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru 24/5, O S Kaisha
Conte Verde, 29/5, L T Co.
Clara Camus, 28|5 L T Co.
Corfu, 1|6, P & O S N Co.
Genyo Maru, 26|5, N Y Kaisha.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 2/6 M M & Co.
Tairea 16|6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Ranpura 26|5, P and O S N Co.
Corfu 2|6, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia 4|6, P and O S N Co.
Mantua, 16|6, P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Treuenfels 23|5 L Edwards.
Almkerk 19|5 L Edwards.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra 23|5 M M & Co.
Vasna, 24|5, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Howra 20|5 M M and Co.
Nurmahal 25|5 T M Co.
B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Baroda, 18|5|34.
S S Ranpura 18|5|34.
S S Wachtfels 18|5|34.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 19.

S S Ranpura for London.—4200 bags linseed oil cakes, 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 201 bags groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 150 bales hemp K P Kapadia & Co.; 35 bales cotton rags, B B Jani & Co.

S S Trenfes for Hamburg.—150 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 9 cases casings, A D Mayer; 64 bags mustard seed, J Hagmukhram & Co.; 16 bags gum karaya, A Virji & Co.; 2 pots rosa oil, Y E Dossabhoy.

For Rotterdam.—3,000 bags groundnut oil cakes, 1160 bags linseed oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.; 700 bags linseed oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy.

Nissim.

For Tallin.—56 bales hemp, M

For Oporto.—25 bales hemp, M

For Antwerp.—112 bales cotton

Nissim.

raw, N Nagsi & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool.—110 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.

S S Queda for Kobe.—224 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

S S Mayebashi Maru for Osaka.—840 bundles tin clipping, A Lookmanji & Co.

For Kobe.—1000 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 19.

S S Altai Maru, Agents, O S Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama.—34 cases paper; 30 cases silk yarn; 280 cases straw boards; 100 cases beer; 76 cases glassware; 700 cases chemicals.

From Tokyo.—45 cases toys; 40 cases lion dentrifice; 400 cases wire; 100 cases chemicals; 307 cases clocks.

From Nagoya.—451 cases porcelainware; 30 cases glassware; 250 cases cotton shirting; 130 cases clocks.

From Osaka.—180 cases whiting; 120 cases cotton shirting; 62 cases rayon piecegoods; 30 cases enamel ware; 1,100 cases fish oil products; 17 cases machinery; 70 cases rope; 40 cases rubber goods; 51 cases cotton piecegoods; 350 cases nails; 105 cases silk yarn; 232 cases cotton yarn; 225 cases rayon yarn; 113 cases umbrella goods; 270 cases porcelain ware; 1250 cases glassware; 224 cases starch; 1049 coils wire; 2448 bundles iron bars; 69 budles brass ware.

From Kobe.—1472 bundles wire; 42 cases paper; 1000 bags soda ash; 20 cases cycle parts; 90 cases camphor; 45 cases confectionary; 30 cases cells; 31 cases clocks 60 cases cotton yarn; 325 cases beer; 200 cases glassware; 50 cases electric goods; 40 cases cotton piecegoods; 212 cases cotton remnants; 50 cases alum; 85 cases dyes; 104 cases umbrella ware; 31 cases silk piecegoods; 370 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods 230 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 56 cases tyres; 10 cases canvas shoes; 50 cases ginger; 40 cases silk yarn; 20 cases woollen yarn; 36 cases rayon piece goods.

From Moji.—2500 bags and 125 cks. cement; 741 cases window glass; 677 bags soda ash; 62 bundles brass ware.

From Hongkong.—904 pkgs. cassia; 50 bags sugar candy; 35 cases preserves; 33 bundles matting; 20 bundles galangol.

From Canton.—25 bales raw silk.

From Shanghai.—60 bales cotton yarn.

From Keelung.—235 bales straw boards.

From Singapore.—35 cases rubber goods; 3599 bags sago flour; 810 bags betelnuts; 33 bundles rattons; 175 cases pineapples.

From Penang.—455 bags pearl tapioca; 443 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo.—655 bags copra 325 bundles rubber scrap.

S S Behar, Agents M M & Co., from London.—203 cases provisions; 70 cases medicine; 121 cases lime juice; 30 cases castor oil; 50 cases blue; 50 cases oats; 68 cases waterproof paper; 40 cases boiler composition; 34 cases fruit ssuash; 170 cases wine; 81 cases soap; 32 cases butter; 160 cases cordials; 145 cases o'stores; 106 cases milk powder; 60 cases beer; 297 cases tyres; 176 cases whiting; 295 cases whisky; 45 cases biscuits; 50 drums coaltar; 890 drums paint; 82 drums chemicals 190 drums, 110 cks. and 4300 bags cement; 60 drums lub. oil; 140 cases gin; 51 cases cigarettes; 45 cases paper; 118 cases felt; 71 cases woodpulp boards; 54 cases fruits; 40 cases confectionary.

From Middlesborough.— 100 drums paint; 236 bundles steel angles; 318 bundles steel sheets.

From Bordeaux.—75 cases brandy; 19 cases wine.

From Rotterdam.—28 bales cotton yarn.

From Port Said.—200 bags almonds; 20 cases olive oil.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

(Through The Sugar Merchants' Association-Bombay.)
Bombay. May 18.

The downward trend of prices is now seems to be certain and definite. Java's continous dumping is now to be regarded as part of deliberate policy not only to compete with other foreign imports but aimed to shake Indian industry. The importing offices have been lotely found to be selling directly to petty dealers in small quantities thereby handicapping the merchants in the market It would be advisable for the dealers to keep out of any further commitments in othtr words to adopt a "Hands off" sugar attitude for the present, until their stocks are disposed of.

It is reported that Importers sold about 500 tons June at about Rs 3/14, about 400 tons S. S. Sumatra at about Rs 3/14/6 and about 900 tons S. S Ranee at about Rs 4/0/3. It is also reported that local dealers sold about 700 tons June to October Shipment at about Rs 3/13/9 to Rs 3/14/6.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java-Ready Rs 14 and Rs 13/14/6, April Rs 4/1/3 and Rs 4/0/6. May Rs 4 and Rs 3/15, June Rs 3/15 and Rs 3/14. July-Sept. Rs 3/15 and Rs 3/13/9. Oct./Dec. Rs 3/15/6 and Rs 3/14. African-Ready Rs 14 and Rs 13/15/6.

Britania-Ready Rs 16 and Rs 15/12. Bri. Refined-Ready Rs 14/6/6 and Rs 14/5, Swadeshi Sugars 13/15 to 14/5-6 and Rs 13/12 to 14/5.

FOREIGN MARKETS

During the week New York prices declined by about 7 to 9 points and Raw sugar prices in London Terminal Market also declined by about 3 to 3 1/2d. per cwt. Java rules at F 3.70

ARRIVALS

S S Gambada and S S Almkerk arrived during the week with about 4,500 and 30.000 bags of Java and Britania Sugar respectively. S S Ranee and S S Sumatra are expected to arrive on the 27th May and 6th June with about 12.000 and 15.000 bags respectively.

STOCKS AND OFFTAKE

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15.000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs 14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs 4/3/6 per F B H

S S Ranee Rs 3/15/9 per F B H

S S Sumatra Rs 3/15/3 per F B H

Shipment April Rs 4/1 per F B H

Shipment May Rs 3/15 per F B H

Shipment June Rs 3/14 per F B H.

Shipment July/Sept. Rs 3/14 per F B H.

Shipment Octo./Dec. Rs 3/14/3 per F B H

African Sugar:—Ready Rs 14 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs 15/12 per cwt.

British Refinee Sugar:—Ready Rs 14/6/6 per cwt.

Swadeshi:—Keshar Sugar Factory Rs 14/5/6 per cwt.

Sarya Sugar Factory Rs 14/1 per cwt.

Dourala Sugar works. Rs 13/13 per cwt.

Cawnpori Kutaia Mill Rs 21/8 per six mnds.

Tone:—Steady.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Feeling Of Nervousness

RANGOON BUYS LAWNS AND CAMBRICS

Liverpool, May 2.
(By Mail).

The recent fall in the price of cotton has created a feeling of nervousness which has resulted in hand-to-mouth purchases only, although inquiries received from several overseas markets suggest a desire to operate on a more substantial scale as soon as prices have stabilised.

CLOTH.

Indian trade is better, and the outlook for Lancashire with that great market, although a very long way from satisfactory, is encouraging. Not only is the volume of inquiry broadening, but many dealers are now making offers more in accordance with Lancashire ideas of prices. In several instances during the last few days, it has not been the question of prices that has stood in the way of business, but manufacturers have not been able to guarantee the early delivery that has been wanted. That has only applied, however, in the case of special cloth.

So far as China is concerned, there is little change to report. A quiet trickle of business is proceeding both for Shanghai and Hong Kong, but there is no general buying. Rangoon has picked up several lots of lawns and cambrics, and a number of small transactions in supers, fine cloth and fancies have been arranged for Java, Singapore and the Straits Settlements. Several Dominion markets have quietened down after a fairly brisk spell of buying, but goods are passing into consumption at a seatifactory rate, and replenishment will soon be necessary.

The home trade is beginning to liven up again. Clearances are reported by the leading Houses, and fresh buying has covered an extensive range of cloth in which poplins, voiles, sateens, overall cloth, ratificial silk and cotton mixture fabrics have figured prominently. Much will depend upon the weather during the next two months. It is believed that an early summer would give a decided fillip to home trade demands.

YARN.

The one bright feature is the way in which producers are adhering to prices. It is realised that sales would not increase to any material extent if prices were cut. If anything, the movement is stronger since the recent trouble in the Royton section.

Demand for Egyptian yarn is a shade better. New business falls a long way below current production, but several concerns have reported a slight increase in sales where deliveries are being fairly well mantained. Several substantial weights of fine qualities for thread-making have been booked. Export business has been sluggish. The question of an increase in margins which would involve an advance in yarn prices, has been under consideration, but no decision has yet been reached.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	£80.0.0
Bengal Iron 7 1|2 per lent Preference	£0.11.0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock fifl....	£98.0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0.13.6
Cable and Wireless 7 1|2 per cent Ord A Stock	£20.15.0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord.	£2.15.3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	£1.8.0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co	£0.7.0
Genl & Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	£71.0.0
East India Distilleries & S. F Ord.	£1.6.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£6.15.0
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	£56.0.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg Corpn	£1v1.0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord 4 1|2 pe cent Deb.	£1.19.3 £92.0.0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord)	£0.3.0
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1|2 per cent Dbs.	£105.0.0
Rangoon Electric Tram & S Ord	£1.15.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1|2 per cent Deb	£92.0.0B
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent Debentures	£112.0.0
Tata Power 7 1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs 1939|50	£112.0.0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 19.

July	11.49
October	11.66
December	11.79
January	11.84
March	11.65
Spot	11.93

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 19.

May	11.41
July	11.47
October	11.65
Spot	11.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 19.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 19.
Market is steady.

Spot	19-9|16
Forward	19-5|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 19.
Gold Bars Fine per oz £6|16|2-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, May 19.
The market was closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 19.
T.T. London on:—

Berlin	12.92
Amsterdam	7.52
Brussels	21.81
Madrid	36.28
Milan	59.90
Berne	15.67
Paris	77.21
Prague	122.25

New York Closing Rate 5.11–1|16

N.B.—The London Stock Exchange, the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and Commodity markets closed on May 19th (Saturday).

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MADE PIECE GOODS AND YARNS

Bombay, May 18.

PIECE-GOODS

GREY UNBLEACHED.—
Longcloth (S. quali'y) per lb. Rs 0 10 6
Longcloth (Standard Quality) per lb Rs 0 10 0
Shirtings per lb Rs 0 9 9
Dhoties (upto 1-/2" nakhi border) per lb Rs 0 10 9
Drills per lb Rs 0 8 6
T Cloths per lb not quoted
Domestics per lb Rs 0 10 0
Domestics per lb Rs 0 10 3
Salita per lb Rs 0 9 6
Chadars per lb Rs 0 10 0
WHITE BLEACHED.—
Longcloth per piece Rs 11 0 0
Striped Shirting per piece not quoted
Twills per piece not quoted
DYED GOODS.—
Dyed Longcloth (black) per piece Rs 6 9 9
Dyed Longcloth (naphthol red) per piece not quoted
FANCY GOODS.—
Susi, Grey Weft per piece not quoted
Sholapur Coating per piece Rs 6 10 0
Sholapur Coating per piece Rs 5 8 0
Striped Drills per piece not quoted
Kashmere Cloth per piece not quoted
Towels per dozen not quoted
YARN.—
4s Bump (nominal) per lb not quoted
6 1/2s All Waste per lb Rs 0 4 0
8 1/2s per lb Rs 0 4 9
10 1/2s per lb Rs 0 5 0
12 1/2s per lb Rs 0 5 3
16s per lb Rs 0 6 0
20s per lb Rs 0 7 0
24s per lb Rs 0 7 9
32s per lb Rs 0 9 3
40s per lb Rs 0 11 6

Quotas, Tariffs And Currency Restrictions Hamper Cotton Trade

Scares And Alarms About U. S. Cotton Crop

HIGHER COTTON PRICES IN SUMMER MONTHS

Messrs Reynolds and Gibson have issued the following weekly cotton market Report Dated Liverpool May 2:—

Throughout the period under review the conditions which have ruled during the past few weeks have mainly been continued with the result that a further moderate depreciation in values has to be recorded. A good deal of resistance to the declining tendency has been displayed locally and on several occasions the market showed distinct signs of being well liquidated, but consistent weakness over-seas has been too much to withstand and with a widening parity between here and the United States, the liquidation of old straddles has provided a fair number of contracts which, in turn, have been more or less absorbed by the trade. There seems little doubt that the "Bull" interest in New York and New Orleans, which had been built up on inflationary premises, has been larger than was generally thought and that these operators have over-stayed the position. With the disappointing character of the final provisions of the Bankhead Bill and the realisation that the Administration is apparently opposed, for the time being at any rate, to any further inflationary plan, holdings have been thrown over from many quarters, and each fresh decline has exposed stop-loss orders. Reports from the other side indicate that the most urgent liquidation appears to be over, but at the same time there is a distinct lack of confidence and little disposition to exercise "bullish" enterprise. Fresh incentive is needed, and this, of course, may easily come later on, but for the time being it is hard to find a basis for much improvement, beyond the fact that values have depreciated so sharply in a comparatively short space of time. More natural factors will probably become the controlling influences from now on, and the progress of the crop and the outlook for trade will therefore be all-important. As far as the former is concerned, it would appear that so far this season conditions have not been quite so favourable as in previous years. Of course, it is these are very early days and too much reliance cannot be placed on complaints of this character at this stage, but the weather during the present month will have a definite bearing on the start of the plant. Should cold or wet conditions ensue, apprehension would very quickly be caused, as with only a probable 30 million acres under our product visions of a small yield would soon be created.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

As far as trade is concerned, as we have so often expressed in the past, it is difficult to believe in any material improvement as long as business remains hampered by the difficulties which at present surround it. Quotas, tariffs and currency restrictions are obstacles which are serious indeed, and as long as the frame of mind of the various Nations tends towards economic nationalisation instead of viewing the position with a desire to foster international commerce, no expansion can be looked for; indeed, it is rather wonderful that the volume remains on the level it does. A manifesto from various members of our Association, which made its appearance in the past week, portrays the situation pretty clearly as it exists, and suggests remedies. The difficulty is how are these to be applied when so many of the leading countries continue to adopt the methods which have been the cause, to a great extent, of the world's present economic plight? Many satements are forthcoming which indicate that numerous leaders in many countries realise at last that the channel of trade cannot flow in only one direction and that if they wish to sell to their neighbours they must also be prepared to buy from them and not erect walls which make such action impossible. It appears likely that President Roosevelt will be given the power to lower tariffs in his country, so that their products may be exported more freely in return for opening up the door to imports from other Nations into the United States. This is a move in the right direction, which if brought into effect in generous fashion should give a lead to the World at large, since America in the past has been the greatest siner in this respect, and thus it is only right and proper that she should lead the way in the return to sounder methods.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGES.

As we have mentioned above, locally the tone has been undoubtedly steadier than on the over-seas Exchanges and very little distress cotton has found its way to the market. The principal supply of contracts has come from those sources who have been taking advantage of the weakness in New York and New Orleans and have been purchasing there against sales here, securing profits on arbitrage transactions. On the other hand, a certain amount of straddle buying has been witnessed in distant next crop options, as with the practical disappearance of the Silver complications, advantage has been taken of the comparatively narrow true parity ruling in such months as March and March. With July here standing at 116 points over a similar position in New York, it is not surprising that various operators have been attracted to buying March here and selling in the overseas Exchange at under 60 points apart and it certainly seems an attractive proposition, particularly for those who are holding actual cotton in this market. As far as the relationship between the various months is concerned a little easiness has been apparent in the current option but July remains extremely steady as compared to more distant months, and unless the premium over America increases substantially we believe that this firmness will continue. There are a good many hedges against outside growths centred here which will have to be redeemed.

MANCHESTER REPORTS.

Reports from Manchester continue somewhat more cheerful and whilst the declining tendency of the raw material is restraining enterprise on the part of the various customers for Lancashire's goods a little more business has actually gone through, whilst the enquiry is of substantial dimensions, and it would appear that, with greater steadiness and a restoration of confidence in current rates, a considerable expansion might result. India particularly, is showing interest in various directions.

BULL SIDE.

To sum up, we hold views as expressed in our l a circular. The further liquidation which has ensued since we wrote then has placed the American markets in a healthier condition, and though there may not be anything in the picture at present to lead to any marked enhancement in values, it would not surprise us if it should prove that we have witnessed the lowest point for a time, and that the liquidation has more or less run its course. The current level of values in New York and New Orleans is quite moderate under the circumstances, and the amount of hedges sold against actual cotton should be lessened considerably, since present prices are about on the level with advances which were obtainable under the 10 cent Loan Plan. We consider that those who are prepared to exercise some patience will reap their reward if they purchase conservatively around current values. The bulk of the surface factors are of a "bearish" character, but these are well known and realised and have caused the recent decline. On the other hand the crop is only at its very beginning and will have many vicissitudes to go through before harvesting time arrives and, as we said last week, the less favourable growing conditions which are over-due may easily come this season. Should this occur, the comparatively small acreage will play its part, and scares and alarms about the resulting yield will quickly take place. The chances therefore, to our mind, after the recent heavy liquidation, are on the side of the "Bull", and, although we do not anticipate any immediate or permanent advance, we think that during the summer months values will many times stand considerably higher than they do to-day.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, May 18
CORRESPONDING.

	Season to date	This Week	Season 1932-33	Week. 1933.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	11,500	84	12,375	222	bales.
Forward to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding Linters)	5,068	65	4,781	193	bales.
Exports from U. S. Ports	6,793	85	6,989	142	bales.
Of which to Japan	1,616	17	1,423	18	bales.
Of which to China	235	—	250	2	bales.
Of which to Gtear Britain	1,179	18	1,196	19	bales.
Of which to Germany	1,315	13	1,596	38	bales.
Stock at New York	—	70	—	199	bales.
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,895	—	4,418	bales.
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	1,384	—	1,624	bales.
World's visible supply	—	8,805	—	10,098	bales.
Of which American cotton	—	6,411	—	8,062	bales.
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	11,642	207	11,117	348	bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,276	64	8,146	123	bales.

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY, 21, 1934

MAHATMA'S PLAIN TALK

Tells A.I.C.C. If He Is To Lead, It Must Be On His Terms

WHAT PATNA DECISION MEANS

PATNA, May 19.

Addressing the All-India Congress Committee on his decision to suspend Civil Disobedience except in his own person, Mahatma Gandhi said:

"It is open to you to accept or reject the advice of your General. In a non-violent struggle, it is the General who can dismiss his soldiers. The latter can dismiss him, if his terms do not appeal to them.

NO THREAT.

"This is no threat; in any case, I will continue to be a member of the Congress, but will not claim to be its representative. What would be the matter if a year or two more elapse before your faith in him will be restored. The General in a non-violent struggle has no powers of punishment. He has no authority to compel obedience to his commands; his authority rests on his power of persuasion. To ask such a General to alter his course of action is to force him to act against his judgment. You are at perfect liberty to dismiss the General if his commands are obnoxious to you.

IF YOU WANT YOUR GENERAL, THEN.....

I do not say it out of anger. If I were to be angry with you for rejecting my advice, I should be unfit to offer civil disobedience. I claim to be amenable to reason. Even children have shed all fear of me and have been able to make me bend to their will. I have not harmed flies even when pestered by them. Why should you be afraid to order such a man to vacate places if that is your desire. I tell you it will not pain me. On the contrary, I will thank you for your frankness, but if you decide to retain your General, you should cease to demur and should follow his discipline.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

It is open to you not to accept his discipline, but once you accept it, you should feel yourself bound to obey his command. One of the speakers has told me that spirituality is a thing I have newly introduced in politics on this occasion. A friend here reminds me of a resolution passed by the Working Committee on the eve of the Dandi March in 1930, and the preamble to that resolution contains the same thing as I have said in this statement. It was there with the approval of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. The preamble lays down in clear terms that the struggle should be started and carried on by those who believed in truth and non-violence not as a policy, but as a creed. Therefore, I was authorised to start and carry on the struggle and Congressmen were ordered to assist in it.

LEADERSHIP ON HIS CONDITIONS.

What I say to-day is not from what was said in that preamble. Of course, those who took up civil resistance as a political weapon came to the struggle, but they were expected to be loyal to the creed and to the discipline required of them, while they remained in the struggle. I expected them to be loyal to it in the same way as a jailor protects in thought, word and deed the prisoner, who may be guilty of murder and is in his charge for the time being. If you choose to follow my lead, you have to accept my conditions. If not, you will leave me free to follow the course I consider best, no matter, even if I am alone.

BARDOLI DECISION.

The Bardoli Decision of 1922, which the late Hakim Saheb and Dr. Ansari could accept with the utmost difficulty, was a step that saved the country from an ignominious defeat and destruction. It brought it sufficiently home to the masses that there was no room for violence in a peaceful struggle. Those who had taken part in the recent struggle have been free from violence in deed. God alone knows how far we were non-violent in thought. It may be admitted that we were not non-violent to the same degree in word

HEART OF STEEL.

Our non-violence was for a great part confined to deed. If the country learns the art of going to prison (?) and the art of practising non-violence as the Pathans have done, we should be within easy reach of Swaraj. I am unrepentant about the Bardoli decision and consider it to have been an act of wise statesmanship. Even so do I consider the present advice. My heart is supposed to be extremely soft, and I know that it is as hard as steel.

"I AM HELPLESS."

I am helpless if you read into the statement a meaning that is unwarranted. The person whom I have mentioned in the beginning of the statement is to me as dear as a son. I have no charge against him; I found fault not with him, but with myself. He is at present travelling with me; if I have not passed judgment against him, how could I have done so against others, but when I see that our laxity has gone so far as to injure the cause, I shall be guilty of breach of trust if I did not cry a halt and warn members that far severer discipline and keener appreciation of the necessity of non-violence in thought, word and deed had to be expected before the people could be called upon to re-engage in the struggle.

WOES OF BENGAL.

I said a few words about the Frontier. I feel with the same acuteness about Bengal. I know what is happening in Bengal to-day. There are some Bengalese who blame me for what they consider my neglect of the woes of Bengal. Some of them repudiate my claim to represent Bengal. I represent no other province, if I don't represent Bengal. I am an admirer of the poetry and emotion of Bengal. I am tied to my province by silken cords of love, but to-day I am helpless. My lips have been sealed under my vow.

THOSE BEHIND PRISON BARS

Do not I feel sore about the incarceration of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, whose faith in non-violence is stronger than ours? Both the brothers have assimilated non-violence to an extraordinary degree. I understand that they read the message of non-violence in every verse of the Koran. Should I as a General leave them to their fate and look on their incarceration with philosophical indifference. Jawaharlal Nehru has been clapped in jail and Sardar Vallabhbhai,—he was jocularly called "a blind follower of Gandhi,"—as he said ditto to all that I said. Do you think that he had no intelligence? He was a bigger Barrister than myself. He had made his name as a criminal lawyer. He said ditto to what I said because he was convinced of the wisdom of my proposal. Shall I leave these men in prison and revert or let you revert to a life of ease and luxury? I ask you to remain out for the same purpose for which they have gone to jail.

NEITHER PEACE NOR REST.

I want you to remain outside not to live a life of comfort and luxury. I want you to remain outside to embrace voluntary poverty. In any future struggle none of you will get allowances for dependents who remain behind. There is no want of work outside the prisons. You can offer your lives to the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Will you neglect Khadi and hope to win freedom for the villagers. Then there is untouchability. For you, who will be outside, there will be neither peace nor rest. I have put before you not a single item that has not been included in the congress programme ever since 1920. You may work out that programme to the full and you will be entitled then and then only, to ask me to refrain from going to jail."—A.P.

Under the auspices of the National Trades Union Federation, members of the affiliated unions and of the General Council in Bombay held a meeting on Friday at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, to give a send-off and wish "bon voyage" to Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (centre, ga rlanded), Indian workers' delegate to the forth coming International Labour Conference at Geneva.

LANGUAGE OF THE DANCE

Art Of Uday Shankar And His Hindu Artists

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

After a successful session at the Comedy Theatre, Uday Shanker and his company of Indian artists are opening a short session at another of London's theatres—the Vaudeville.

Uday Shanker speaks to his audience in the language of his art.

"Oh, yes, I can speak in dancing:" he said to Reuter. "I can tell you by my movements that there is a beautiful girl next door, that she is waiting for someone, and that they are in love. Or I can dance you anything else."

"How can you dance, for example, the colour of her eyes?"

"There is a movement—a dance gesture of the hand—that denotes every shade of colour," said Uday. "If I lift my hand—so—that means a man. I change it slightly to indicate a woman."

He dances the dance of Gandharva—the celestial dancer at Indra's court who turns himself into a beautiful man and dances for the beautiful ladies of the court.

Another is the dance of Krishna and Radha.

He has brought with him 200 Indian instruments of 80 different kinds.

Uday Shanker and his company observe all the traditional restrictions imposed on dancers. They take no food until the dancing is over in the evening. They perform special exercises for concentration—"half time with the feet, double time movements with the hips, hands working four times as fast and so on."

"It is all very hard," Uday admitted, "and rather like writing two letters at the same time and on different subjects with your left and right hand."—Reuter.

SNAKES AS VEGETABLES!

MADRAS, May 19.

A Tinnevelly correspondent says that a Nadar sent a basket said to contain vegetable to another Nadar at Tuticorin through a vegetable dealer As the person to whom the parcel was intended to be delivered could not be traced the dealer entrusted the basket to his wife who on opening it was terrified to find it crammed with snakes.—A. P.

COLLAPSE OF BRIDGE

One Labourer Killed

RANGOON, May 20.

As a result of the sudden collapse of a small bridge at Sagaing, four coolies were injured and one of them succumbed to his injuries.—A.P.

GALE SWEEPS OVER NARAYANGANJ

Three Persons Die: Boats Sink Or Damaged

DACCA, May 19.

A sudden storm of great intensity passed through Narayanganj town this evening causing three deaths and exeecessive damage to jute godowns. It is reported that a large number of trees have been uprooted and electric wires extensively damaged. A number of country boats are also stated to have been either damaged or sunk in the rivers Sitalakshya and Dhaleswari.

An unconfirmed report from Munshiganj states that the storm also passed through that sub-division causing damage to houses and trees.—A.P.

ROOFS BLOWN AWAY & CROPS DAMAGED

CALCUTTA, May 19.

A large quantity of corrugated roofing was blown away in the suburbs by the storm which recorded a velocity of seventy-two miles per hour and heavy damage was also caused to telegraph and telephone lines.

Reports of severe storm causing damage to crops and house property have also been received from Tangail Shurbi and Cooch Behar. At the last named place there was a gathering of about three thousand men, women and children to witness a jatra performance, most of them having come to the town from distant places. These were almost stranded and suffered much hardship.—A. P.

"CONGRESS PRESTIGE WILL SUFFER"

Madras Congressman On A. I. C. C. Resolution

MADRAS, May 19.

"While it is possible to secure success at the pools owing to the Congress name being associated with the council programme, the Congrgess prestige is likely to suffe," said Mr. Srinivas Iyer, ex-Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party, commenting on the resolution of the A. I. C. C.

He further said, "There cannot be anything like uniform policy of the whole country. If the Congress decides, the council work must give reasonable latitude to the local parties."

Commenting on the danger of opposition from the Hindu Mahasabha and other effective communal bodies he said, "In 1926 the Congress prestige was greatly affected by defeat at the polls of the Congress candidates set up by Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Congress."

Concluding he said, "The above problems though not immediately arising are bound to arise in actual working."—United Press.

EXTRADITION LAW

Mysore High Court Refuses Execution Of Warrant From Br. India

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE CITY, May 19.

The Government of Mysore, I understand, will introduce at the forthcoming Budget session of the Legislative Council a Bill with a view to regulate the procedure relating to the law of extradition.

At present the law of extradition, between Mysore and British India is based on the Chief Commissioner's notification of 1878. This notification has a clause which 'inter-alia' states that any process of whatever kind issued by a British Indian Magistrate of competent jurisdiction shall be executable in Mysore as if they were processes issued by the Mysore Magistrates. At present there is no clear delimitation as far as Mysore is concerned as to what is an extraditable offence and what is not. The Mysore Government want a regulation like the one which prevails in British India with regard to extradition.

IMPORTANT RULING.

The recent decision by the Mysore High Court Full Bench in Venkataranga Iyengar's case has laid down that the notification mentioned above has been found to be not only anomalous but also to detract from the legitimate rights of Mysore citizens.

In Venkataranga Iyengar's case the Tirupathi Magistrate issued a bailable warrant against the petitioner for an offence under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Regulation and sent it to the City Magistrate, Bangalore, for execution. The petitioner questioned the right of the British Indian Magistrate to issue a warrant against a Mysore subject for a non-extraditable offence and referred the matter to the Mysore High Court.

The Full Bench held that the Tirupathi Magistrate could not issue the warrant against a Mysore subject for an offence under a local law and refused to execute the warrant.

A ROME SUGGESTION

State Subsidies For Production Of Suitable Films

BOMBAY, May 19.

That in each state there should be a central national organisation to be co-ordinated with the Institute of Educational Cinematography in Rome, which would act as a clearing house for information and suggestions and practical propaganda was amongst the resolutions passed at the first International Congress of Educational Cinematography which concluded its sitting in Rome recently. Resolutions on questions relating to methods of using films in schools and outside for educational purposes and rural uplift were considered and adopted. State subsidies for production of suitable films were also recommended.—A.P.

Entente Of Middle Eastern Nations

Ensuing Conference Between Turkish Dictator And Persian King May Lead To Six Power Coalition

A Six-Power coalition between middle eastern states of Turkey, Persia, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Transjordania is said to be the cherished desire of the Turkish dictator Mustafa Kemal. This bloc may be created as a result of the visit this month of Rezah Shah, the Persian King, to Turkey, according to the Special Correspondent of "Forward" at Angora.

Another eastern monarch who may also visit Turkey this year is the young King Ghazi of Iraq. We give below the full text of the communication which envisages the establishment or a Middle Eastern League of Nations" in the near future.

Great importance is attached in Near Eastern diplomatic and political circles to the forthcoming visit of Shah Pahlevi of Persia. The Shah is expected to arrive in Turkey in May and will be the guest of the government at Angora the new capital. He will be accompanied by two or three of his ministers and the meeting between him and Ghazi Mustapha Kemal will be historic as both men are ardent reformers who have changed their respective countries to an almost unbelievable extent.

Kemal has "modernized" Turkey; he has given to the Turks a new alphabet, emancipated the woman, divorced religion from the state and drafted many others laws designed to put Turkey on the same level as western Europe. The Shah has not done as much as Kemal but he has fostered industry, encouraged the building of railways and introduced a new hat styled the "Pahlevi hat."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Turkey's relations with other European and Asiatic States are friendly. Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the energetic Foreign Minister, has signed neutrality and non-aggression pacts with many countries. All questions left outstanding by the War have been amicably settled. Turkish diplomats were always renowned for their astuteness and the Kemalist regime has produced several first-class men.

Kemalist foreign policy has tended to orient itself from Asia to Europe. Turkey is to-day far more concerned about what happens in Southeastern Europe than about what happens in the Middle East. This has come about through the rapproachment with Greece, at one time Turkey's bitterest enemy. Greece and Turkey are trying to found a Balkan Federation consisting of themselves. Bulgaria, Yugo-slavia, Rumania and Albania.

WORK BEHIND THE SCENES.

Kemal differs from other dictators in that he does not find it necessary continually to spur the Kemalists on to fresh deeds of valour, as Mussolini does in Italy and Hitler does in Germany. The Ghazi works quietly behind the scenes, saying little and showing himself seldom, thus leaving every one, except his most intimate counsellors, in ignorance of his intentions.

He is assisted by a group of men who have worked with him in peace and war. Rarely does he change his advisers. Ismet Pasha, his trusted Premier, and Fevzi Pasha, his chief of staff, have both held their posts for nearly a decade. He has always trusted soldiers more than civilians and that is why all the most prominent Kemalists are ex-officers.

WOULD CEMENT WARM TIES.

It is thought that the two rulers would like to cement the warm friendship which already exists between their countries. Turks and Persians have much in common; they are neighbours, they are Muslims, and their culture springs from the same source. A treaty of friendship and neutrality binds them together but it is surmised that their ties may soon become much closer.

It is indeed believed that Mustapha Kemal and his advisers cherish the idea of creating a solid bloc of middle eastern states. Besides Turkey and Persia there are Irak, Syria, Egypt and Transjordania—all of which might well be glad to join such a combination.

Some years ago Turkey tried to found an "Eastern League of Nations" consisting of herself Persia, Afghanistan and Soviet Russia. Nothing came of this plan but the moment is now much more propitious for some kind of understanding between middle Eastern nations with Afghanistan and Russia excluded. Irak has attained independence; Syria hopes to throw off the French mandate soon. Turko-Egyptian relations are much more cordial than before.

Another powerfu factor influencing Turkey is that recent experiences in the Balkan political areas have rendered her distrustful of Greece, Bulgaria and other peninsular states. Turkey in fact is thinking of turning her attention to the middle East instead of the Near East.

TERRITORY NOT AT STAKE.

Any agrement reached between the Turks and other middle eastern nations would be of an essentially pacific and peaceful nature. None of the states has territorial ambitions. Turkey in the words of her Foreign Minister Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Bey "does not seek another inch of territory but will not give up an inch of what she has."

It will, of course, take a long time for the different countries to reach an agreement. The Persians are notoriously slow in their actions, they like, if possible, to put off until to-morrow what could be done to-day. The Turks used to be the same but under Kemal's enlightened leadership they have thrown off much of their procrastination and indolence.

It is understood that diplomatic negotiations have been proceeding for a long time between Angora and Teheran, the Persian capital with a view to preparing the way for the conversations which will take place between the Turkish President and the Persian Shah this spring.

One slight difficulty which was surmounted concerned the Kurds—the warlike race which has for years made the Turko-Persian frontier a constant scene of trouble. The Kurds have twice risen in revolt against Mustapha Kemal and have twice been subdued. On the last occasion in 1930 many sought refuge in Persia and Turkish troops had to pursue them across the frontier. This led to a new delimitation of the frontier near Mount Ararat. Persia gave to Turkey some territory close to Mount Ararat and Turkey yielded Persia a slice of land farther south.

Meanwhile it has been unofficially stated that King Fuad of Egypt contemplates visiting Istanbul next summer on board his yacht. Such a visit would be welcome to the Turk as since the "Westernization" of Turkey, the Egyptians including their royal family, have fought rather shy of Turkey. The abolition of the fez and the separation of religion from the state in Turkey were looked at askance by the Egyptians. But in the passage of time these things have been forgotten and if King Fuad does not come to Turkey this summer it is regarded as almost certain that he will come later.

Yet another monarch may come to Turkey this year. He is young King Ghazi newly crowned ruler of Irak. King Feisel his father visited Mustapha Kemal two or three years ago and it had been arranged for him to make another visit this summer. His sudden death in Switzerland caused much regret in Turkey but it is hoped that his son may be able to make the visit which his father had planned.

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